The Centre Reporter.

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STORM TORN

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST AT ST. LOUIS

Storms, Floods and Flames Devastate the City.—Steamboots Overturned.—A Crowded Factory Wrecked.

St. Louis, May 27.—Death and destruction marked the path of a tornado which passed over this city shortly after five o'clock this afternoon. The The list of the dead in St. Louis cannot be estimated until alarming reports of loss of life in collapsed buildings can be confirmed. At least forty lifeless bodies have been found up to 10 o'clock. If the reports are true that 200 girls are in the ruins of a cigarette factory and that many were killed in St. Louis, the list will reach nearly 300. The city is in a state of panic. Nearly all electric wires are down and the city is in darkness.

To add to the confusion the tornado was followed by a deluge of rain, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning which still continue.

The scene in East St. Louis is appalling. The tornado struck that city with terrible effect, and it is now estimated that 300 persons are dead in that place alone as a result of the wind flood and flames.

The tornado was followed by an outbreak of fire, caused by lightning, and before the flames were gotten under control property to the value of nearly $3,000,000 was destroyed. The tornado passed in an easterly direction and it is reported that Vandalia and Caseyville, in Illinois, suffered severely.

At 7 p. m, the lowest estimate of fatalities in East St. Louis and this city is placed at 300.

The steamer D. H. Pike with 30 passengers on board bound for Peoria was blown bottom up in the middle of the Mississippi river and a number of persons killed.

The steamer Delaphia with a crew of 25 lady passengers on board was blown against a bridge pier and broken in two. The ladies and two of the crew clung to the bridge stonework and were rescued.

St. Patrick's church at Sixth and Biddle streets fell and the debris fill the street. The electric railway line is burned out as well as electric plant. 14 fire alarms were sounded within an hour, and three alarms sent in from the poor house, which building has 1,200 inmates. The roof of the poor house was blown off and the fatalities are great.

During the last race at the fair grounds the roof was blown off the grand stand. The crowd had gone to the open field for safety and four men were killed.

The Louisville and Nashville eastbound local passenger train had just reached East St. Louis when the storm struck the city. The train was overturned but only a few passengers were injured.

Lightning struck the Standard oil works and flames were soon pouring from a dozen buildings. The fire department was utterly powerless to cope with the conflagration and it is feared nearly the entire business and a great portion of the residence section will be destroyed by flames if not already so by the wind.

Among the principal buildings already in ruins are the National hotel, the Standard oil works, East St Louis wire nail works, the Crescent elevator, Hessel elevator, all freight depots and stores and residences on St. Clair avenue.

At nine o'clock to-night no wire can be obtained to surrounding territory in the western and northwestern portion of Missouri, but it is feared that the loss of life in these sections will be very large. The damage to property in St. Louis is estimated at $1,000,0000 and the loss in East St. Louis is already $2,000,000 and the fire is still ranging.

There were really two cyclones. One came from the northwest and the other from direct east. Both met on the Illinois shore of the Mississippi river and joined in a whirling cloud of death and destruction. The list of dead in St. Louis is beyound present computation.

A startling report has just reached police headquarters that two hundred girls are in the ruins of Liggitt & Meyers' cigarett factory at Tower Grove Park. Alarming reports of great loss of life in the southern part of St. Louis from railroad tracks to Carondelet.

The Plant flour mills and the works of the St. Louis iron and steel company were destroyed, and the big Cuppies block of buildings were partially demolished.

The dead and injured are being taken from the ruins of the various buildings and manufactories.

Miles Twp. Dots.

Several large gangs of workmen were at work this week overhauling the main road through the valley from west to east end.

Crops in Brush valley are about as elsewhere—suffering for want of rain.

Reuben Stover, of the old Narrows hotel, has a century almanac, printed in 1846, by Ludwig Kurtz. In this the year 1896 is put down as one to be noted for dry spells and slim crops. The almanac was purchased by Reuben's father over forty years ago.

Mr. DeLong, the popular teacher, has a snug and romantic residence in a sequestered spot at Lavonia, where he is happy and contented as a prince, and engages himself in "teaching the young idea how to shoot.

The east end boasts one of the finest residences in the county—that of Mr. Hawk—new and modern in style.

Daniel Brumgart, one of our esteemed Rebersburg citizens, is slightly under the weather.

Fred Kurtz, the old-time Democratic war horse, was calling on friends and looking up support for Treasurer, this week. He is a "true blue," and should get there.

Knights Templar.

The 43d Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandary of Pa., met in Scranton this week. About thirty Commandaries were present in a body, while nearly all the others were represented by individual members. Constans Commandary of Bellefonte was represented by Sir Knight A. C. Mingle, their eminent commander, and Sir Knights C. P. Hughes, S. M. Buck W. A. Krise and W. I. Fleming, the Division Commander.

Those Sir Knights whose commandaries did not attend in a body were the guests of other commandaries. The Bellefonte Sir Knights were the guests of the Lock Haven commandary except Sir K. Krise, who was a guest of Dr. Moloy, Commandary No. 9, of Reading.

The parade on Tuesday was one of the largest that the commandaries have had for many years; over 1500 were in line.

Two Deaths at Axemann.

Mrs. J. C. Williams died very suddenly at her home at Axemann last Thursday evening. Her death was unexpected and a great shock to her many friends. She was a daughter of John M. Wagner, of Milesburg, and was the mother of three children, who with her husband survive her. She was interred on Saturday morniug, and the funeral cortege was very large over 62 vehicles being in line.

The five year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Moyer died at Axemann, after an illness of about two weeks from brain fever. The interment was made in a cemetery near Fillmore.

It May do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began the use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Edward I. Swiler, of Spring twp., and Harriet McCafferty, of Bellefonte.

O. M. Bowersox, of Rock Spring, Ferguson twp., and Linnie B. Ewing, of Fair Brook.

Frederick J. Gross and Louise Maurer, of South Philipsburg.

Democratic Primaries.

The Democratic primary election will be held on Saturday, June 6. The place of election in Centre Hall will be at the hotel. Chairman Dauberman has not selected his board for holding the election. The convention will be held at Bellefonte on the following Tuesday.

Married.

On Saturday May 10th, at Tylersville, Clinton county. Jesse Klinefelter, of Tusseyville, was married to Susan A. Rhine, of Logan townseip, Clinton county, by Benjamin Greninger, justice of the peace.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

NO FENCES NEEDED.

State Secretary Edge Defines the Law on the Subject.

Secretary Edge, of the State Board of Agriculture, has prepared the following exposition of the fence laws:

The fact is that the repeal of the general laws of 1700 and 1784 has completely reversed things so far as outside or road fences are concerned. Under these acts the owner was required to protect it against stock passing along the road or suffer damages. Since the repeal of these laws it has become the duty of the owners of live stock on public roads to prevent them from trespassing, and if trespass takes place the owner of the stock is personally responsible to the owner of the land for any damages done to crops or other property. Under the old law the crops had to be fenced to protect them from stock, and now the stock must be restrained and the land owner is not compelled to maintain fences unless he chooses.

The consideration of the fence question usually brings up other questions closely relating to it, and among them the right of the public to fruit, grass, &c. The right to this class of property is clearly vested in the owner of the land, and the public have no rights to it whatever. It is just as much the property of the land owner as if it were on the inside of a good fence, and the public have no right to in any manner disturb it. If the trees, grass or other property in any manner interferes with the public the road supervisors have the right to remove it, for nothing prejudicial to the public right of unimpeded travel can be allowed to remain, but the only judges of this are the road commissioners. So nice is this distinction that in a case of record in court a man whose children pass along on a public road on their way to school obtained permission of the road supervisors to cut the grass so that it might not wet his children's clothing, but after cutting it he hauled the grass home and fed it to his horse. The owner of the land adjacent to the road brought suit and recovered damages to the value of the grass.

The land upon which a public road is located is given to the public for the right of way or passage over it. A man may not stop on the public road and impede travel, for by so doing he interferes with the rights of the public. He cannot haul away earth, sand, stones or other material, for they are as much the property of the land owner, subject of course to the reserved rights of the road supervisors, as similar material within the fences of his farm. The owner of the land gave merely the right of passage over the land, and if for any cause the road is discontinued the land reverts to him and again becomes a portion of his farm.

The right of the supervisors is autocratic. They may for the purpose of repairing roads, building bridges, &c., cut down trees, remove earth or stone, and the owner of the land has no redress unless the materials are taken off his farm and not within the limits of the road. If taken from his farm he is of course entitled to payment, but he cannot prevent their removal if the supervisors see fit to resist.

Under the present condition of our fence laws, the lines which bound the rights of public travel are as much protection to the farm owner and his stock as the best fence which he could build, and any live stock passing this line are trespassers, and liable for all damages done to crops or other farm property.

In a recent address before the State Board of Agriculture Mr. Stranahan clearly intimated that no matter how the animals got upon the public road their owner was responsible, and that if they broke out and got into the road the owner was just as much responsible as if he were driving them along the road at the time the damage was inflicted.

In referring to the repeal of these laws Mr. Stranahan spoke as follows: "These judges have held that we have no fence law as to the enclosure of a man's land, and that every man has to fence in his own cattle, and it he does not, and they get out and do damage to his neighbor, he must respond in damages."

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an ideal panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

CAPITOL NEWS

SENATOR HARRIS WILL MAKE THE BOND INVESTIGATION.

Unanimously Adopted a Resolution Endorsing Senator Daniel for Dem. Vice-Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—President Cleveland's consistent record of refusing to sign River and Harbor bills, to say nothing of the extravagantly large appropriations already made by this Congress and the lack of money in sight to pay them, makes it reasonably certain that the River and Harbor bill now in his hands, which breaks the record by providing for the enormous expenditure of $75,000,000, will be vetoed. Congress is expecting a veto, and, owing to the wide distribution of the appropriations provided for in the bill, expects to be able to pass it over the veto. It was stated in Washington ten days ago that enough votes had been pledged to pass the bill over a veto. While nothing is positively known, Democrats generally hope and believe that the President will make his message vetoing this bill a ringing protest against the extravagance of this Congress—something that will make a strong and convincing Democratic campaign document.

In declining to furnish the Senate with the correspondence connected with the arrest by the Spaniards of American citizens on the fillibuster Competitor, President Cleveland merely exercised his constitutional right to withhold information which in his judgment ought not to be made public, and doubtless he will explain his reasons to such Senators as may take the trouble to call on him.

The Republican House was so disgusted with a resolution offered for the impeachment of President Cleveland by Representative Howard, of Ala., that it refused by an almost unanimous vote to give him a hearing on it. Howard has virtually been ostracised ever since he became a member of the House, except by his fellow Populists, because of a disgraceful book he wrote just before he became a candidate for Congress.

The Virginia Democratic Association, of Washington, at its last meeting unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing Senator Daniel of that state for the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination. The Convention might easily nominate a worse man than Senator Daniel.

There is food for thought in the words of Senator Hill concerning the probability of tariff legislation at any time in the near future. He said: "There will be no tariff legislation in this Congress, or in an extra session if one should be held, or in the two years during which the next Congress will be in session." It looks as though most of the Senators agree with Senator Hill's very emphatic assertion, for not one of them even made a pretense of denying or of challenging them.

The McKinleyites knocked the last prop from under the Republican anti's when they brought their batteries to bear upon the members of the Republican National Committee with such good results that thirty-two of the fifty-one members are now announced by name as having pledged their support to Mr. McKinley, the latest recruits being Senators Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Shoup, of Idaho, the former having just returned from a visit to McKinley. This destroys the hope of his Republican opponents that McKinley might be beaten by the National Committee throwing out McKinley delegates from all the states in which there are contests, as the committee will now be certain to favor him wherever it can be done.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, Chairman of the sub-committee which will make the bond investigation under the recently adopted Senate resolution says he favors conducting the investigation in secret and making public its result when obtained. He takes this stand not because he favors hiding anything but because he is opposed to having the testimony published by piece-meal as it is taken and commented upon in the public press. The matter will be decided by a vote of the Committee as soon as it is ready to begin work, which will be as soon as the statement of Secretary Carlisle, upon which Treasury clerks are now working, is in the hands of the committee. The probabilities are that the investigation will not begin until after Congress adjourns unless the session shall be unexpectedly prolonged.

Direct information from Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic National Committee, knocks out the sensational report that Mr. Harrity had said that no delegate who gave advance notice of his intention to bolt the candidate and platform, if they didn't suit him, would be admitted to the Chicago convention. Of course Mr. Harrity did'nt say so. Neither he nor any other individual has the authority to say who shall be admitted to the Convention. What he did say, and what has been said of scores of Democrats in Congress is that no delegate who threatens to bolt ought to be admitted to the Convention.

SPRING MILLS.

The Millheim Telephone Company Pushing Their Line Rapidly.

David Sowers, Jr., of our town, has been quite ill for several days, but is slowly improving.

Shook Bros., of our village have their hennery and other buildings nearly completed; the hennery is quite an imposing building.

J. I. Condo reports the carpet business unusually brisk. His new machinery works admirably; many of his rugs and carpets are decidedly pretty.

The Millheim Telephone Company are pushing their line through rapidly. They have reached our village; we expect to have communication with the eastern part of Centre county very shortly.

Last week Charles Miller, of our village, the well-known wool dealer, commenced his regular trips buying wool. He was out three days and purchased over 3000 pounds. Mr. Miller quotes the wool market as being weak and quiet.

Several attempts at burglary were made in our village lately, but the robbers were frightened off before they effected an entrance. The discharge of a couple of shot guns did the business. Keep your doors locked and have your windows secured.

C. E. Royer and John D. Wagner attended the Sunday school convention at Bellefonte on Wednesday last, 20th inst, as delegates from the Sunday school in Georges valley, and Miss Ida Burrell and Charles Fisher as delegates from the Sunday school at Penn Hall.

C. P. Long, the enterprising merchant of our village, attended the Odd Fellows lodge at Centre Hall on Saturday evening last. Mr. Long is quite a prominent member of several secret organizations, such as the Masons, K. G. E., I. O. F., etc. By the way, about July 1st he intends having his brick yard in full operation and will burn 180000 for the spring trade. This will give employment to fifteen or eighteen men for some months.

Candidates are becoming very anxious and lively, the time is growing short. W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, J. Noll, of Bellefonte, and R. B. Gilliland, of Snow Shoe, Democratic candidates for the nomination for sheriff, were here last week; of course each endeavoring to get on the inside track. Frain, of Marion, and Daniel Heckman, of Benner, Democratic candidates for the nomination for commissioner, were also here looking after their "fences." Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall, Democratic candidate for the nomination for treasurer also made us a visit. Mr. Kurtz rates very high with the Democracy in this neighborhood; his friends are by no means idle.

LINDEN HALL.

Incidents and Events of the Busy Little Town.

Memorial Day is now at hand; may the people of our valley all turn out to show their respect toward our dead heroes. Gregg Post, of Centre Hall, will conduct the services at this place at 10 a. m. The Sunday school meets in the school house at 9.30 and after short song service will accompany the Post to the cemetery, where the graves will be decorated with beautiful flowers, after which they will again march to the school house where the speaking will be done. Some able speakers will be present. Come one come all.

A number of our town people attended the S. S. convention at Bellefonte on Wednesday last. They have many new ideas about a Sunday school.

A number of people from this place are in attendance at the Ministerial, S. S. and K. L. of C. E. Convention at Lemont this week.

Messrs. Wm. Zeigler and Harry Miller, of this place, spent Sunday last at Woodward with Mr. Miller's friends.

Miss Lucy Wareing, of Osceola, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hess this week.

Mrs. Wm. Gettig spent Sunday and Monday with friends and relatives at Nittany Hall.

Our friend Wm. F. has acquired quite a reputation as an expert croquet player. Wm. was strictly in it.

Grover has almost completed negotiations to sell Prof. C. E. Z. patent axle grease and oderiferous perfumery.

Our blacksmith, Mr. David Snyder has moved his place of business from Main street to Willowbank street, where he has erected a new blacksmith shop.

The U. E. S. S. is getting ready for Children's entertainment, which will be held some time in the future.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

COBURN.

The Pike Company Busy Macadamizing Their Road Bed.

Miss Sarah Stitzer has gone to Rebersburg, to be absent a few weeks.

Miss Dellie Ocker, of Madisonburg, is sojourning a few days at this place among her friends.

The Lutherans expect to have a church festival at this place on Saturday evening, June 20.

Paul Bingaman and family, of the same place, spent Sunday at this place the guests of J. T. Garthoff.

William Bower and wife, of Haines township, spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. A. J. Bowersox, at this place.

W. M. Cronister, Democratic candidate for sheriff, was in town on Tuesday making known his claims for that office.

Ed. Robinson, wife and four of their children, of Poe Mills, spent part of Sunday at this place, the guests of Archa Mullen.

Miss Tome Hosterman, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. T. C. Bower, at Fiedler, came home one day last week.

Ex Sheriff Cooke, of Howard, Republican candidate for sheriff, was at this place on Tuesday evening looking up his political friends.

Rev. Wolf had communion services at this place last Sunday forenoon; several additions to the church membership were made.

The pike company have had their stone crusher in operation for several weeks and are macadamizing their road bed nearly the entire distance from here to Millheim.

A. J. Stover is making extensive improvements to his property which he purchased from ex-Sheriff Spangler; among some of the improvements are a new summer house and a new fence along the street.

N. F. Braucht and K. H. Stover, two of our rising young operators, went to Bellefonte on Wednesday evening on their bikes and attended the great Robinson show; they returned the same evening.

The personal effects of John Neyquist of Altoona, were shipped to this place, one day last week, and taken to Frogtown where he will work at the blacksmith trade, having rented the shop belonging to S. S. Strohecker, of Rebersburg.

OAK HALL.

Interesting Items Gathered by Our Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Williams and William Rishel attended the funeral of Mrs. James Williams, at Axemann, on Saturday forenoon.

William Beck, of Lock Haven, was a pleasant visitor at the home of Daniel Korman this week.

Some of our people attended the funeral of Clara Dale, at Shiloh, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyers, of Oak Grove, were transacting business at this place Tuesday.

Quite a number of people from this place were at the big fire at Lemont on Saturday night.

Emanuel Korman, of Bellefonte, is repairing the roof on D. Korman's house.

Isaac Frain, of Marion township, and Daniel Grove, of Walker township, candidates for commissioner, were looking up their Democratic friends in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, of Lemont were visiting at the home of Charles Stamm on Sunday.

The portable gas house that was mentioned in last weeks Democrat, from a neighboring town, has turned out to be one from our town.

Mrs. William Thomas, of State College, is visiting at W. H. Close's this week.

James C. Gilliland, of this place, attended Pomona Grange on Tuesday, near Pine Hall.

Everybody seemed excited over the fantastic parade given by Ellis and Charley on Tuesday eve.

Mrs. B. F. Homan gave quite a sewing party on Wednesday to some of her neighbor women, and a chicken and waffle dinner was served.

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlains Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Fire at Eagleville.

At Eagleville, Clinton county, Sunday morning, the frame dwelling occupied by Miss Garberich and her aunt, was entirely destroyed by fire. The occupants lost nearly all their household effects, including their clothing. Miss Garberich had a narrow escape from being burned to death as it was she received slight burns and her hair and eyebrows were scorched.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

How a Scythe Is Ground---Seed Corn---Secrets of Success with Co-Operative Creameries.

SELLING YOUNG PIGS.

There is no quicker way to get money in pork than to keep a few breeding sows and sell their pigs when ready to wean or soon after. There is always a good demand for such pigs, and at considerably more than their pork value. It is known by everybody that the young pig makes more growth with the same feed than it will at any later period of its life. But the seller of the pig gets the advantage of this without being at any expense to care for and feed the animal. Therefore his profit is greater than that of the man who buys from him.—Bosten Cultivator.

STACKING STRAW BY MACHINE.

Pneumatic tubes have many uses, but one of the latest is attracting a great deal of attention from its novelty. This is a tube for stacking straw. It is built in sections, and is controlled by metal strips, pivots and arms. The straw is drawn into the tube, through it with great velocity, and by a turn-table and swinging arrangement like a crane is evenly distributed on the stack. The angles can be changed at will, and the whole machine is practical and manageable.—The Ledger.

HOW A SCYTHE IS GROUND.

The bevel edge of a scythe is always on the lower side, that which is toward the ground. This is necessary, or in cutting the scythe would be carried down to the ground, while the bevel, being from the ground, in cutting, the blade is carried up as the stroke is made. The steel in the blade is solid at the edge, and is now laid on both sides; indeed, as steel is now made as cheaply as iron, practically, there is no reason why the whole blade should not be of steel, and this is now the case, for it is far cheaper to roll the blade out of a bar of the steel at one operation than to take more time to weld in a narrow strip to make the edge. Labor is more costly than the material now, and so scythes are made wholly of steel. In stoning a scythe, the stone should be held flat to the blade on the flat side, and on a bevel on the bevel side, just the same as the grindstone is used. Few persons who use a scythe understand this, but it is of much importance in the work.—New York Times.

A CHEAP GARDEN HOSE.

A good hose is necessary in nearly all gardens, but they are very expensive. I have used one which I made myself, and which answers the purpose very well, but it will not stand very hard pressure. During 1895 I used 100 feet of it, and this spring made 150 feet more. The cost for 150 feet was $3. I get a 20-ounce white ducking and cut it into strips sufficiently wide to go around a 1-inch pipe. The strips will be about 5 inches wide. Sew with a good No. 8 thread, on a lock-stitch machine, and repeat, sewing back in the same place, then over cast with ravelings from the same cloth. Paint with two coats of boiled oil, but no turpentine. Let the hose hang in air eight or ten days, until the oil is thoroughly set. The hose can be made any desired length, but short pieces last better than long ones. One piece forty or fifty feet long and two 50-foot pieces are convenient.—New England Homestead.

SEED CORN.

Let every farmer test his seed corn before planting. Last season was very favorable to the ripening of the corn, and the germ was probably in good condition in most cases at the time of husking. Most farmers are likely to believe the seed corn is all right, and their confidence may lead to serious less. How many times vast numbers of farmers have been forced to replant their fields on account of their mistaken confidence! No examination of the kernel is conclusive as to its germinating powers. Plant some out of doors as soon as the weather is warm and springlike, about the time of sowing oats, and after a time dig it up and count the grains that are sending out healthy, strong sprouts, and also those that have failed. If you find more than five grains in a hundred that fail to germinlate, look for better seed corn.

To select the grains for test, take one grain from each ear until you have a hundred, and plant them. If you have already shelled the corn, see that it is thoroughly mixed, and select a handful from the sack. The germinating power of corn is destroyed when subjected to a hard freezing before it is thoroughly dry. This may happen also if seed corn, well dried, is placed in a damp place, and, where the germ is softened by moisture, exposed to severe freezing. The defective stand in most fields, wherever it is found, is on account of poor seed.—H. H. Fitch, in Sac Sun.

ADMINISTERING MEDICINE TO CATTLE.

"Like pouring soapsuds down a sinkhole," has come, in the vernacular, to mean something particularly easy, and this is what giving a cow a drink most nearly resembles. Elevate the cow's head slightly, thrust the neck of the bottle into the mouth, and let its contents run down, and most cows will take it as fast as it will run. Where trouble comes in is where the bovines are refractory, where there is a cough or other laryngeal irritation, or where the animal is partially or wholly unconscious and the guard over the respiratory passage is relaxed. The quiet method is the best with a quiet animal, and it is just as well to dispense with assistance, if possible. Assuming the drencher right-handed, he should stand on the right front of the cow, pass the left arm over her face, insert the fingers of that hand under her dental pad behind the point where the incisors meet it, and elevate the head to the right angle. Pass the bottle into the mouth well over the thick part of the tongue, and let its contents flow regularly and smoothly, as fast as the cow can swallow it. A less complaisant animal may require an assistant to stand on her left side and help elevate the head by grasping both horns, while the drencher may grasp the nasal septum with the fingers instead of putting them into her mouth. Really refractory animals may require roping. The head should not be elevated higher than is absolutely necessary, and should be released the moment any disposition to cough or choke becomes apparent. Either a horn or champagne bottle may be used, but the latter is best and most expedient. The tin drenching bottle sold by most veterinary instrument makers is very serviceable.—Pateley Bridge, in Farm and Home, England.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS WITH CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

The co-operative creamery in our State has come to stay, writes H. S. Bell, of Wisconin. Though but recently introduced, it is well rooted, and is now experiencing a vigorous growth. In establishing a co-operative system, State laws governing corporations are always followed. This necessitates the selection of a board of directors, in which is contained the president, secretary and treasurer. Instead of the old-time combative committee on sales, the hiring committee and the purchasing committee, with their eccentricities and jealousies, the executive power is placed in the hands of one person, appointed by the directors and called the manager.

The manager purchases all supplies, employs the buttermaker and all necessary assistants, makes all sales, collects all bills—turning the proceeds into the hands of the treasurer—settles all differences between patrons and the company; and, in fact, is complete master of the situation, subject only to the dictates of the board of directors. If the manager employs a competent buttermaker, and gives him proper maintenance, he can hardly fail to succeed in the business. Among the qualifications of a competent buttermaker are punctuality, cleanliness, order, perfect knowledge of the chemical properties of milk and butter, a thorough understanding of machinery, a familiarity with the system of testing milk, and a complete knowledge of the chemistry used in the operation. With all these qualifications, the buttermaker must have the support of the manager. His supplies furnished must be of the very best; quality should be the first requisite, and price a secondary consideration. The manager should see that the milk furnished is properly cared for from the time it is drawn until it reaches the creamery.

An important by-law usually found in the co-operative creameries of Wisconsin, requires the manager to visit all barns of patrons, inspect the method of caring for milk, and see that cows have access to nothing but pure water. He can then reject milk improperly treated, or from cows drinking impure water. One great feature of the co-operative system in Wisconsin which tends to gve the patrons a sense of confidence, is the monthly statement issued by the secretary, giving an itemized account of the business of the creamery for the preceding month, accompanied by a check for his dividend. It shows the farmer just how the factory is run.—American Agriculturist.

HOW BEE STINGS MAY BE AVOIDED.

A good many people are deterred from bee-keeping by the fear of stings. And yet one does not need to have many stings if pains are taken to avoid them. A bee will sting only in defence of its home or its life. There are times, especially when the honey flow suddenly stops, when bees are very jealous of any aproach to their home. At such times you cannot come as near their hives as at other times. They do not often volunteer an attack if you do not come within a rod or two of their hives. But if you go too near the hive and a bee gets after you it will follow you a number of rods before it leaves you.

When a bee comes toward you, what ever you do, don't strike it. That may make it sting, when other wise it may have no other thoughts than just to scold a little. Just hold you head down and walk away. A bee will seldom follow inside the door of any building.

If a bee gets into a dwelling, the common thing is to be in terror for fear it will sting some one. It has no notion of the kind. You could not get it to sting in other way than to catch it and pinch it. In that case it would sting in defence of its life. No more can you get a bee to sting you if you find one out in the fields at work on the flowers. You may strike it or do what you please unless you catch it and squeeze it in your hand so as to threaten its life. You may catch it in your hand and hold it there loosely for an hour, and it may try to bite a little,but it will never think of stinging.

But when you come to actually working with bees, it will be a comfort to you to be protected in such a way that you need not fear their stings, especially about the face. At first you may want to wear gloves, but will probably give that up after a time, preferring a few stings on the hand to the discomfort and inconvenience of wearing gloves.

A veil of some black material may be on the hat ready to be drawn at any time when the bees appear to be getting belligerent. It can be sewed to the edge of the rim of the bee hat, or it can be made like a bag, open at each end, with a hem at each end through which is drawn a rubber cord. One rubber cord holds it tight on the crown of the hat, and the other holds it about the neck or chest.

It may be some comfort to know that bee stings cease after a time to trouble as much as they do at first. The system seems to become habituated to the poison.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Milk should always be fed to pigs in combination with other food. It is a waste to feed it alone.

In every successful dairy district good farming in all lines is the rule; a good dairyman cannot be a poor farmer.

It costs twice as much to put a pound of meat on a pig a year old as it does to put the same amount on one six months old.

The more pork, the more beef, the more mutton and wool, the more butter, the more eggs and poultry produced on the farm the less the farm contributes to the outsiders.

Do not use wood ashes under hen roosts. They tend to liberate the ammonia, which is the most valuable part of the manure. Use dry earth, coal ashes or gypsum if you have it.

Every experiment along the line of feeding at the experiment stations corroborates the experience of every intelligent feeder that loss folows keeping animals after they are finshed or ready for the block.

Empty barns in October are the logical sequence of empty furrows in spring. The young man may as well understand that there are no gratituities in this life and that success is never reached "across lots."

There is always some waste from feeding whole oats, though they are less liable to pack in the horse's stomach; whole oats are preferred by many horsemen. But when the horse's teeth get poor the whole oat, not being masticated, is frequently voided as unbroken as when it entered the animal, and will grow when placed under favorable conditions. In such case it can do very little good. It requires more labor to cut and mix meal and cut hay, but it will always pay, not only in the saving of feed, but in the greater amount of work it will enable horses to perform.

Celery requires very rich and yet moist soil. It should be made rich by previous manuring, as a large amount of fresh manure put on the year the crop is to be grown makes the soil too dry, and though the celery will grow rank for a time it wil become dry and pithy. If the soil in which celery is to be grown is found not rich enough, some quick acting nitrogenous commercial fertilizer will be found more profitable as well as cheaper than the quantity of stable manure needed to secure an equal amount of growth. The commercial fertilizer will not dry out the land as stable manure will.

PRETTY AND EFFECTIVE.

A Noble Charity Whereby Poor People in Berlin Are Aided.

The Jewish congregation of Berlin adheres to a time-honored practice to assist the poor of their own city, which is as pretty and effective as it is ancient. The custom has been handed down through several generations, and is still maintained. The congregation possesses a large silver urn, made more than a century ago. The urn is filled with gold and silver coin of different denominations. The urn is locked and the president holds the key. He alone may know the amount of money deposited in the urn. No one else is entrusted with that secret. When a child is born to a member of the congregation, when a death occurs in the family of a member, of when a member is about to marry off a daughter, the silver urn locked with its contents is carried to the house of joy or mourning, and left with the head of the household. The president follows a little later with the key, which he also leaves with the people before he departs. This same performance is repeated on every occasion of a similar character, and it has been in vogue longer than the memory of any one living in Berlin can determine. No exception is made to this rule. Be the member ever so rich or ever so poor, whether a millionaire or a rag-picker, the urn with the coin and the key must be carried to the house and allowed to remain there for a certain length of time, when they are again called for in the same manner as they were brought, the president taking charge of the key and the sexton taking away the urn.

Poor people take out of the urn as much or as little of the money as they need to defray the expenses which the family event requires, while the wealthy and those in comfortable circumstances add to it whatever their generosity prompts. No one except the president knows whether a respectable poor man has helped himself to any of the coin or whether he has added much or little for the benefit of others. In this way a poor man who strives to keep up appearances and is too proud to make his poverty known is afforded an opportunity to help himself to as much as he needs without asking for aid or even for a loan. The confidence thus reposed in each individual has never been betrayed or abused, and if it has no one is aware of it. The fund in the urn has never become depleted within the recollecton of any member, nor has the congregation ever found it necessary to add one farthing to the contents of the silver urn from any other source.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Cycling is not a very dangerous recreation after all, as is proved by statistics. In England only thirty deaths were produced by cycling in twelve months. On comparing this number with the total number of the highway and street accidents through England and Wales, it will be found that barely two per cent. of them were caused by cycling.

It is coming to light that the Chinese population of our cities, notably of San Francisco and New York, where the Chinese quarters are distinct sectons, is gradually growing smaller. San Francisco has about 15,000 of the 50,000 that she had five years ago. The exclusion law is weeding out the present Chinese population and almost prohibiting immigration.

So much has been heard about the possibility of the invasion of England that the newspapers suggest that England's militia, upon which the brunt of the defense would fall, be put into a better state of efficiency. At present this force drills for only about three weeks in the year, and has the whole of the rest of the year to forget what it has learned in that time.

The experiment station attached to the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville has done a great work in encouraging the growth of hay in that State. When it began its work in the premises the average yield in the State was but .83 of a ton per acre, whereas, last year, it was 1.95 tons, being 144 per cent above the average yield of the northern and central States of the Mississippi valley.

Reports from the Pacific Coast say that never in the history of the West have so many people taken passage on the steamers for Alaska. The discovery of gold in certan parts of the far-off Territory is, of course, the attraction for many of the visitors; but the increased facilities for transportation and the possibility of seeing some of the grandest scenery in the world have induced many tourists to choose Alaska rather than Europe as their objective point.

"Sweden," says a native of that country who has just been visiting it, "is building railroad, telegraph and telephone lines everywhere. Every farmer who has 100 acres or more of land has a long-distance telephone. It is the most magnificent telephone system I ever saw, and is very cheap. News of great import is flashed over these wires from the urban to the rural districts, and the average citizen is better posted on the current events of the day than in probably any other country in the world. I was in Sweden all winter, and only two inches of snow fell during the whole time."

This country, to people who have not looked into the matter, does not figure as a large owner of floating property outside of war vessels and those attached to the revenue and lighthouse service; but a recent careful estimate shows that on one part of the Mississippi River the nation owns over one thousand craft of different kinds. That is the stretch between New Orleans and Cairo, and the value of the vessels and their outfit for riprap, revertment and levee work does not fall much below $6,000,000. When work is rushing there are at times 10,000 men employed on the vessels and in connection with the tasks assigned them.

From the census recently completed in Massachusetts it is shown that the females constitute more than 50 per cent of the population in each of the cities, except Gloucester and Quincy. The highest percentage is in Northampton, where it reaches 55.61, and the lowest in Gloucester, 42.37. The difference in Gloucester, where the males are considerably in excess, is said to be due to the peculiar character of the city, as the centre of the fishing industry. Ten years ago there were five cities in which the male population was in excess of the female; but the census also shows that the percentage which the females constitute of the whole population has declined in all but seven cities since 1885.

"In the Choctaw Indian Nation," says E. L. Craighead, of Ardmore, in the Washington Star, "there is no jail for convicted murderers. When I first went to the Indian Territory I settled in the Choctaw Nation, and hearing that a certain Indian was an excellent hand on the ranch, I hunted him up and asked him if he would work for me. 'I will work until the 20th of next month,' he said. 'Why not longer?' I inquired. 'I am to be hanged the 21st,' was his reply, in an unconcerned way. I hired him, and upon inquiry learned that what he said was true. But one man has ever failed to return for hanging after he has been sentenced, and my Indian did not prove an exception to the rule. On the day before the execution was to take place he left as calmly as though going on a visit, and the hanging took place at the time appointed. Notwithstanding his approaching doom the Indian made one of the best ranchers I ever saw, and I regretted to lose him."

Some of our famous athletes may think republics ungrateful when they compare their treatment to that of the Greek who won the recent footrace from Marathon to the Stadion. "Nothing," says the correspondent of the London Chronicle, "illustrates the character of the modern Greek so much as the extraordinary attention shown to the winner of this race. He has been treated as a sort of demi-god. All his sayings are duly reported, he has been escorted in a carriage by a detachment of troops; when he walks the streets crowds of respectable men and women follow, and the King of Greece has not only shaken hands with him, but both he and his father have been invited to the palace; private individuals have given him large sums of money; wine-dealers, grocers and numerous other tradesmen have offered to supply all his requirements for a year free of cost, and a barber has been reported as having offered to shave him and cut his hair for the period of his lifetime free of cost."

Speaking of the country's growth the Philadelphia Ledger says that in 1800 only the country between the Atlantic and the Mississippi belonged to the United States. Since that the Louisiana purchase in 1803, the Florida in 1821, the Mexican acquisitions in 1840, 1850, and 1853, and Alaska in 1867 have been added. The increase, excluding Alaska, has been from 827,844 to 3,025,600 square miles, or three and five-eighths, but the growth of population has been from 5,308,483 to 62,622,250, or nearly twelvefold. In 1800 the inhabitants were a little less than 7 to a square mile; in 1790 they had been less than 5; in 1890 they were over 21. The place where the population is densest is the District of Columbia, which has 3839 to the mile; the next is Rhode Island, 318; then Massachusetts, 278; then New Jersey, 193; Connecticut, 154; New York, 125; Pennsylvania, 110; Maryland, 105. The other States and Territories run below 100, down to Montana, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, which have less than 1 inhabitant to the mile. The Census Commissioner notes that in Rhode Island and Massachusetts the density of population is as great as in many of the most densely settled European States, and that the entire North Atlantic division, pre-eminently the manufacturing section, has an average of over 100 inhabitants to the square mile. But it may be a surprise to some that among the old States Maine has only 22, New Hampshire 41, Vermont 26.

It appears from the well-informed Railway Age that for eight years the mileage of annual railway construction in the United States has been steadily decreasing. From nearly 13,000 miles of track laid in the wonderful year 1887 the totals have gone down by thousands and hundreds, until 1895 touched the lowest round for twenty years by adding only 1803 miles to our railway system. But this does not mean that the demand for railways is nearly supplied and that construction will continue to decrease. On the contrary, there is room, and will be need for additions far greater than the entire present mileage of the country. We have now something over 181,000 miles of road. To equal Great Britain in its ratio of railway mileage to square miles, we should have a total of 492,000 miles; to equal the abundant supply of Illinois we must have 522,000 miles; while if Massachusetts with its mile of railway to every four square miles of territory be the standard, the United States will eventually boast 772,000 miles of lines. That there is much railway building yet to be done the records prove beyond a doubt. When it will be done depends on condition yet to be developed. A considerable amount of work is already under way. During the first three months of this year 253 miles of track were laid on twenty lines, and including these our books already show sixty lines on which it seems reasonably certain that 1750 miles of track will have been laid by the end of 1896, with a possibility of much more. It all depends on the times, not on the question of finding room, or of demand for more railroads.

The Fluoroscope.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison has invented an apparatus, called the fluoroscope, by the aid of which a surgeon, instead of photographing with the X-rays the bones or other hard substances concealed under the skin and flesh of a patient, may actually see them. The machine depends for its action upon the fact that the X-rays possess the property of rendering luminous certain substances, which chemists call fluorescent. Mr. Edison first determined, by experiment, that the best fluorescent substance for this purpose was calcium tungstate. The tungstate is spread in a smooth layer upon a piece of pasteboard which forms the bottom of a small box, having holes for the eyes at the upper end. A Crookes tube, enclosed in another box, is excited by a current of electricity, and if the hand, for instance, is to be examined, it is placed upon the box containing the tube. The observer then looks into the viewing box, whose tungstate-covered bottom is placed directly above the hand, and sees, with startling distinctness, the bones and joints, showing as dark and delicately graduated shadows, while the flesh is only faintly visible. The reason the bones appear is because they intercept the X-rays, and thus prevent the tungstate surface from becoming fluorescent where their shadows fall.

Human Heart Beats.

A remarkable calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson for the Medical Record. It gives the work of the heart in mileage, the amount of blood thrown through the veins, and winds up with giving the exact number of times the human heart will beat in a lifetime of 84 years.

Presuming that the blood is thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of 60 strokes per minute, and at the assumed force of nine feet, then we must come to the following startling conclusion: That the mileage of the blood through the body must be taken at 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, or 61,320 miles per year. At the above rate in a life time of 84 years the blood mileage of the body is not less than 5,150,880, and in the same long life the grand total of heart beats will approximate 2,869,776,000."

The charities of Paris received $3000 as their share of the recent cycle meeting.

FIDDLING FOR TURKEYS.

Hunting Device for Those Who Have Not a Wild Turkey Trained.

A Forest and Stream correspondent, writing from Greenville, Miss., tells how he went turkey hunting with a friend. They got off the cars at Anguilla, and Paul Denkens met them. With a pair of stout mules and a heavy wagon loaded with camp duffle they traveled sixteen miles over a rough road, finally camping near Darling Bayou on a high cane ridge. They took a live wild turkey gobbler that had been trained along with them in a box. The next morning before daybreak the two set out with the turkey, which was named Fox.

"We took our way through a most abominable thicket," he continued. "After passing through the cane we got into briers and tangled vines. In the darkness we floundered over logs and through water, at times waist deep, for four or five miles. We tethered Fox to a stake in the open and took our station by the root of a tree at a good shooting distance from him. Wash, the teamster, who toted the gobbler for us, was afeard the pant'er would sure get him, and refused to go back a ways where he would not alarm the game.

"At daybreak Fox gave a mighty gobble, whereupon every bird, owls included, made answer, and among others was a wild gobbler's defiance. If a gobbler hears a gobbler he feels that he is obliged to see what the row is about, and that was the death of the gobbler that answered Fox. One day Fox was making a lot of racket in the camp. A couple of hunters heard him and they spent several hours trying to call what they supposed was a wild gobbler. They were very sheepish when they learned of their mistake.

"The turkey fiddle is an instrument used by those who haven't a live trained wild turkey. It is a cedar box bored out of inch stuff six inches long by two inches wide, with thin sides. The bow is a piece of slate one inch wide and three inches long. This bow is clasped between the thumb and forefinger lengthwise, and the furthest edge of the fiddle is drawn toward one across the slate. Like all other calls, this one is declared to be positively the best one made. With such an instrument as this a man went out turkey calling. Just as it got a little light he began to fiddle turkey songs in a way that set all the turkeys to clucking in low tones, and the gobblers to yelling defiance, battle cries, and other things. One of the gobblers did not yell very much, but came charging at the man. The man had laid himself down behind a log, thinking that the turkeys would come up before him to be shot. The gobbler that didn't say much evidently did a lot of thinking, for all of a sudden the man heard a "put! put!" behind him so close that he made a discord like a wildcat's shriek. Before he could get his gun the gobbler was behind a three-foot tree, and scooting for dear life. All the fiddling the man did after that failed to fetch a feather.

Ice Tomb in a Glacier.

A skeleton has been found in one of the fissures of the Ademello glacier, in the Southern Tyrol, which is thought to be that of an American tourist of the name of Ruth, who disappeared in 1890. These fissures cleave glaciers at all angles, and it is very easy to slip into one of them. When once in it is hardly possible to get out without outside help; and the warmth of the body melts the ice around, so that the victim slowly descends by his own weight into the depths of the glacier, and generally starves to death. On looking into these fissures the most beautiful play of light in blue and green and rainbow colors is seen away down. But these are best enjoyed from the safe vantage ground of the upper, outside world, rather than down in the depths and close at hand. In some instances, it is said, bodies have been preserved down in these fissures in the ice for years.

Whales Had Legs.

The more remote ancestors of whales undoubtedly had legs. The sperm whale possesses a rudimentary thigh bone and tibia. There seems to be no question that the progenitors of modern whales were land animals, but their descendants took to the sea and ceased to require legs. These remarks apply to hind legs; the fore legs of whales are represented by their flippers. The ancestors of all marine mammals were land animals. The intermediate condition may be observed in the seals, which live on land to some extent. The porpoise is legless, but has rudimentary hip bones. The ancestors of modern snakes had legs and walked. The boa constrictor possesses rudimentary hind legs.

A Few Equestrians Left Yet.

The Riding Club, organized by some of the most prominent Germans on the north side, occasionally goes out in a body as if to make a public protest against the wheel craze. Last Sunday the club went two abreast out along the Sheridan road, braving its way through droves of scurrying bicyclers. Most of the men were large and broad-shouldered. They sat upright with military stiffness, and as most of them wore peaked caps and high boots the club had more of the appearance of a swell cavalry company. All the horses were handsome animals, high stepping and full of spirit. It was just as if they meant to say: "We want to show you wheelmen that there are still a few of us left."—Chicago Record.

Leafless Trees of Australia.

There are forests of leafless trees in some parts of Australia. They respire, so to say, through a little stem, apparently answering the purpose of a leaf. The tree is known as "the leafless acacia."

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

No man ever criticises his wife's cooking until they have been married some time.

To convince a fool against his will is on a par with arguing with a mule not to kick.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

A man gets so that an alarm clock has no more effect on him than his conscience.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to everyone, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

Chinese Quail in Maryland.

Frank T. Redwood is interested in the increase of wild fowl in this country, and has an idea that Chinese quail may be successfully introduced. A friend brought him six of these birds a year ago. They were liberated in Talbot County, and flew off in the woods as naturally as though in China. But that was the last ever seen of them. They have disappeared entirely, so far as Mr. Redwood or his friends have been able to discover. Mr. Redwood is still firm in his faith that this species of bird will flourish in America, and to this end has arranged to have twenty pair brought over from China and let loose in the woods of Maryland. —Baltimore American.

Rats!

A hungry rat, after searching Endres Bros.' shoe store on High street, Hamilton, Ohio, in vain for something to eat, gnawed a hole in the lead water pipe on the second floor, flooding the stock.

BACKACHE.

A Very Significant Indication of Organic Derangement.

The back, "the mainspring of woman's organism," quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells with other symptoms, such as nervousness, headache, pains in loins, and weight in lower part of body, blues and "all gone" feeling, that nature requires assistance, and at once. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years has been the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily removes the cause and effectually restores the organs to a healthy and normal condition. Mrs. Pinkham cheerfully answers all letters from ailing women who require advice, without charge. Thousands of cases like this are recorded.

"I have taken one-half dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has relieved me from all pain. I cannot tell you the agony I endured for years; pains in my back (Oh, the backache was dreadful!) and bearing-down pains in the abdomen extending down into my limbs; headache and nausea, and very painful menstruations. I had grown very thin, a mere shadow of my former self. Now I am without a single pain and am gaining in flesh rapidly."—MATTIE GLENN, 1561 Dudley St., Cincinnati,

A quarter spent in HIRES Rootbeer does you dollars' worth of good.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Bad Company."

TEXT: "Walk not thou in the way with them."—Proverbs i., 15.

Hardly any young man goes to a place of dissipation alone. Each one is accompanied. No man goes to ruin alone. He always takes some one else with him. "May it please the court," said a convicted criminal when asked if he had anything to say before sentence of death was passed upon him—"may it please the court, bad company has been my ruin. I received the blessing of good parents and in return promised to avoid all evil associations. Had I kept my promise I should have been saved this shame and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me like a vulture; threatening to drag me to justice for crimes yet unrevealed. I who once moved in the first circles of society and have been the guest of distinguished public men am lost, and all through bad company."

This is but one of the thousand proofs that evil associations blast and destroy. It is the invariable rule. There is a well man in the wards of a hospital where there are a hundred people sick with ship fever, and he will not be so apt to take the disease as a good man would be apt to be smitten with moral distemper if shut up with iniquitous companions. In olden times prisoners were herded together in the same cell, but each one learned the vices of all the culprits, so that instead of being reformed by incarceration the day of liberation turned them out upon society beasts, not men.

We may, in our places of business, be compelled to talk to and mingle with bad men, but he who deliberately chooses to associate himself with vicious people is engaged in carrying on a courtship with a Delilah whose shears will clip off all the locks of his strength, and he will be tripped into perdition. Sin is catching, is infectious, is epidemic. I will let you look over the millions of people now inhabiting the earth, and I challenge you to show me a good man who after one year has made choice and consorted with the wicked. A thousand dollars' reward for one such instance. I care not how strong your character may be. Go with the corrupt and you will become corrupt. Clan with burglars, and you will become a burglar. Go among the unclean, and you will become unclean. Many a young man has been destroyed by not appreciating this. He wakes up some morning in the great city and knows no one except the persons into whose employ he has entered. As he goes into the store all the clerks mark him, measure him and discuss him. The upright young men of the store wish him well, but perhaps wait for a formal introduction, and even then have some delicacy about inviting him into their associations. But the bad young men of the store at the first opportunity approach and offer their services. They patronize him. They profess to know all about the town. They will take him anywhere he wishes to go—if he will pay the expenses. For if a good young man and a bad young man go to some place where they ought not, the good young man has invariably to pay the charges. At the moment the ticket is paid for, or the champagne settled for, the bad young man feels around in his pockets and says, "I have forgotten my pocketbook."

In forty-eight hours after the young man has entered the store the bad fellows of the establishment slap him on the shoulder familiarly, and, at his stupidity in taking certain allusions, say, "My young friend, you will have to be broken in," and they immediately proceed to break him in. Young man, in the name of God I warn you to beware how you let a bad man talk familiarly with you. If such a one slap you on the shoulder familiarly, turn round and give him a withering look until the wretch crouches in your presence. There is no monstrosity of wickedness that can stand unabashed under the glance of purity and honor. God keeps the lightnings of heaven in His own scabbard, and no human arm can wield them, but God gives to every young man a lightning that he may use, and that is the lightning of an honest eye. Those who have been close observers of city life will not wonder why I give warning to young men and say, "Beware of evil companions."

I warn you to shun the skeptic—the young man who puts his fingers in his vest and laughs at your old fashioned religion, and turns over to some mystery of the Bible, and says, "Explain that, my pious friend, explain that." And who says: "Nobody shall scare me; I am not afraid of the future. I used to believe in such things, and so did my father and mother, but I have got over it." Yes, he has got over it, and if you sit in his company a little longer you will get over it too. Without presenting one argument against the Christian religion, such men will, by their jeers and scoffs and caricatures, destroy your respect for that religion which was the strength of your father in his declining years and the pillow of your old mother when she lay a-dying.

Alas, a time will come when this blustering young infidel will have to die, and then his diamond ring will flash no spendor in the eyes of Death as he stands over the couch waiting for his soul! Those beautiful locks will be uncombed upon the pillow, and the dying man will say, "I cannot die; I cannot die." Death, standing ready beside the couch, says: "You must die. You have only half a minute to live. Let me have it right away—your soul!" "No," says the young infidel, "here are my gold rings and these pictures. Take them all." "No," says Death. "What do I care for pictures, your soul!" "Stand back!" says the dying infidel. "I will not stand back," says Death, "for you have only ten seconds now to live. I want your soul." The dying man says: "Don't breathe that cold air into my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room. O, God?" "Hush," says Death. "You said there was no God." "Pray for me," exclaims the expiring infidel. "Too late to pray," says Death. "But three more seconds to live, and I will count them off—one, two, three!" He has gone! Where? Where? Carry him out and bury him beside his father and mother, who died while holding fast the Christian religion. They died singing, but the young infidel only said: "Don't breathe that cold air into my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room."

Again, I urge you to shun the companionship of idlers. There are men hanging around every store and office and shop who have nothing to do, or act as if they had not. They are apt to come in when the firm are away and wish to engage you in conversation while you are engaged in your regular employment. Politely suggest to such persons that you have no time to give them during business hours. Nothing would please them so well as to have you renounce your occupation and associate with them. Much of the time they lounge around the doors of engine houses, or after the dining hour stand upon the steps of a fashionable hotel or an elegant restaurant, wishing to give you the idea that that is the place where they dine. But they do not dine there. They are sinking down lower and lower day by day. Neither by day nor by night have anything to do with idlers.

Before you admit a man into your acquaintance ask him politely, "What do you do for a living?" If he says, "Nothing; I am a gentleman," look out for him. He may have a very soft hand and very faultless apparel, and have a high sounding family name, but his touch is death. Before you know it you will in his presence be ashamed of your work dress. Business will become to you drudgery, and after awhile you will lose your place, and afterward your respectability, and last of all your soul. Idleness is next door to villainy. Thieves, gamblers, burglars, shoplifters and assassins are made from the class who have nothing to do. When the police go to hunt up and arrest a culprit, they seldom go to look in at the busy carriage factory or behind the counter where diligent clerks are employed, but they go among the groups of idlers. The play is going on at the theatre, when suddenly there is a scuffle in the top gallery. What is it? A policeman has come in, and leaning over has tapped on the shoulder of a young man, saying, "I want you, sir." He has not worked during the day, but somehow has raked together a shilling or two to get into the top gallery. He is an idler. The man on his right hand is an idler, and the man on his left hand is an idler.

During the past few years there has been a great deal of dullness in business. Young men have complained that they have little to do. If they have nothing else to do they can read and improve their minds and hearts. These times are not always to continue. Business is waking up, and the superior knowledge that in this interregnum of work you may obtain will be worth $50,000 of capital. The large fortunes of the next twenty years are having their foundations laid now by the young men who are giving themselves to self improvement. I went into a store in New York and saw five men, all Christians, sitting round, saying that they had nothing to do. It is an outrage for a Christian man to have nothing to do. Let him go out and visit the poor, or distribute tracts, or go and read the Bible to the sick, or take out his New Testament and be making his eternal fortune. Let him go into the back office and pray.

Shrink back from idleness in yourself and in others if you would maintain a right position. Good old Ashbel Green at more than eighty years of age was found busy writing, and some young man said to him: "Why do you keep busy? It is time for you to rest." He answered, "I keep busy to keep out of mischief." No man is strong enough to be idle.

Are you fond of pictures? If so, I will show you one of the works of an old master. Here it is: "I went by the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was broken down. Then I saw and considered well. I looked upon it and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. So shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth and thy want as an armed man." I don't know of another sentence in the Bible more explosive than that. It first kisses softly, like the fuse of a cannon, and at last bursts like a fifty-four pounder. The old proverb was right, "The devil tempts most men, but idlers tempt the devil."

A young man came to a man of ninety years of age and said to him, "How have you made out to live so long and be so well?" The old man took the youngster to an orchard, and pointing to some large trees full of apples, said, "I planted these trees when I was a boy, and do you wonder that now I am permitted to gather the fruit of them?" We gather in old age what we plant in our youth. Sow to the wind, and we reap the whirlwind. Plant in early life the right kind of a Christian character, and you will eat luscious fruit in old age and gather these harvest apples in eternity.

I urge you to avoid the perpetual pleasure seeker. I believe in recreation and amusement. God would not have made us with the capacity to laugh if He had not intended us sometimes to indulge it. God hath hung in sky and set in wave and printed on grass many a roundelay, but he who chooses pleasure seeking for his life work does not understand for what God made him. Our amusements are intended to help us in some earnest mission. The thundercloud hath an edge exquisitely purpled, but with voice that jars the earth it declares, "I go to water the green fields." The wild flowers under the fence are gay, but they say, "We stand here to make room for the wheatfield and to refresh the husbandmen in their nooning." The stream sparkles and foams and frolics and says: "I go to baptize the moss. I lave the spots on the trout. I slake the thirst of the bird. I turn the wheel of the mill. I rock in my crystal cradle muckshaw and water lily." And so, while the world plays, it works. Look out for the man who always plays and never works.

You will do well to avoid those whose regular business it is to play ball, skate or go a-boating. All these sports are grand in their places. I never derived so much advantage from any ministerial association as from a ministerial club that went out to play ball every Saturday afternoon in the outskirts of Philadelphia. These recreations are grand to give us muscle and spirits for our regular toil. I believe in muscular Christianity. A man is often not so near God with a weak stomach as when he has a strong digestion. But shun those who make it their life occupation to sport. There are young men whose industry and usefulness have fallen overboard from the yacht. There are men whose business fell through the ice of the skating pond and has never since been heard of. There is a beauty in the gliding of a boat, in the song of skates, in the soaring of a well struck ball, and I never see one fly but I involuntarily throw up my hands to catch it, and so far from laying an injunction upon ball playing or any other innocent sport, I claim them all as belonging of right to those of us who toil in the grand industries of Church and State.

But the life business of pleasure seeking always makes in the end a criminal or a sot. George Brummel was smiled upon by all England, and his life was given to pleasure. He danced with the peeresses and swung a round of mirth and wealth and applause until, exhausted of purse and worn out of body, and bankrupt of reputation, and ruined of soul, he begged a biscuit from a grocer and declared that he thought a dog's life was better than a man's.

Such men will come into your office, or crowd around your anvil, or seek to decoy you off. They will want you to break out in the midst of your busy day to take a ride with them. They will tell you of some people you must see, of some excursion that you must take, of some Sabbath day that you ought to dishonor. They will tell you of exquisite wines that you must taste, of costly operas that you must hear, of wonderful dancers that you must see, but before you accept their convoy or their companionship remember that while at the end of a useful life you may be able to look back to kindnesses done, to honorable work accomplished, to poverty helped, to a good name earned, to Christian influence exerted, to a Saviour's cause advanced—these pleasure seekers on their deathbed have nothing better to review than a torn playbill, a ticket for the races, an empty tankard, and the cast out rinds of a carousal, and, as in the delirium of their awful death they clutch the goblet and press it to their lips, the dregs of the cup falling upon their tongue will begin to hiss and, uncoil with the adders of an eternal poison.

Again, avoid as you would avoid the death of your body, mind and soul any one who has in him the gambling spirit. Men who want to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster cellar or at the table back of the curtain covered with greasy cards, or in the steamboat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack and winks at the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid gorgeous surroundings.

This sin works ruin, first, by unhealthful stimulants. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. The Chinaman gets it by smoking his opium, the Persian by chewing hasheesh, the trapper in a buffalo hunt, the sailor in a squall, the inebriate in the bottle and the avaricious at the gaming table. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right. It is healthful. It is inspiring. It is a desire God given. But anything that first gratifies this appetite and hurls it back in a terrific reaction is deplorable and wicked. Look out for the agitation that like a rough musician in bringing out the tune plays so hard he breaks down the instrument. God never made man strong enough to endure the wear and tear of gambling excitement. No wonder if, after having failed in the game, men have begun to sweep off imaginary gold from the side of the table. The man was sharp enough when he started at the game, but a maniac at the close. At every gaming table sit on one side ecstasy, enthusiasm, romance—the frenzy of joy, on the other side, fierceness, rage, tumult. The professional gamester schools himself into apparent quietness. The keepers of gambling rooms are generally fat, rollicking and obese, but thorough and professional gamblers, in nine cases out of ten, are pale, thin, wheezy, tremulous and exhausted.

A young man, having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables and takes up in a dice box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat and shakes it and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim, kicking him out, a slavering fool, into the ditch, or sending him, with the drunkard's hiccoughs, staggering up the street where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you only discover by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the nervous restlessness, the threadbare coat and his embarrassed business. Yet he is on the road to hell, and no preacher's voice or startling warning or wife's entreaty can make him stay for a moment his headlong career. The infernal spell is on him, a giant is aroused within, and though you bind him with cables they would part like thread, and though you fasten him seven times round with chains they would snap like rusted wire, and though you piled up in his path heaven high Bibles, tracts and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap, like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition.

A man used to reaping scores of hundreds of dollars from the gaming table will not be content with slow work. He will say, "What is the use of my trying to make these $50 in my store when I can get five times that in half an hour down at Billy's?" You never knew a confirmed gambler who was industrious. The men given to this vice spend their time not actively engaged in the game in idleness, or intoxication, or sleep, or in corrupting new victims. This sin has dulled the carpenter's saw and cut the band of the factory wheel, sunk the cargo, broken the teeth of the farmer's harrow and sent a strange lightning to shatter the battery of the philosopher. The very first idea in gaming is at war with all the industries of society. Any trade or occupation that is of use is ennobling. The street sweeper advances the interests of society by the cleanliness effected. The cat pays for the fragments it eats by cleaning the house of vermin. The fly that takes the sweetness from the dregs of the cup compensates by purifying the air and keeping back the pestilence. But the gambler gives not anything for that which he takes. I recall that sentence. He does make a return, but it is disgrace to the man he fleeces, despair to his heart, ruin to his business, anguish to his wife, shame to his children and eternal wasting away to his soul. He pays in tears, and blood, and agony, and darkness, and woe. What dull work is plowing to the farmer when in the village saloon in one night he makes and loses the value of a summer harvest! Who will want to sell tape, and measure nankeen, and cut garments, and weigh sugars, when in a night's game he makes and loses, and makes again and loses again, profits of a season? John Borack was sent as mercantile agent from Bremen to England and this country. After two years his employers mistrusted that all was not right. He was a defaulter for $87,000. It was found that he had lost in Lombard street, London, $20,000; in Fulton street, New York, $10,000, and in New Orleans $30 0. He was imprisoned, but afterward escaped and went into the gambling profession. He died in a lunatic asylum. This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house in our cities and before long down will come the great establishment, crushing reputation, home comfort and immortal souls.

The whole world is robbed. What is most sad, there are no consolations for the loss and suffering entailed by gaming. If men fail in lawful business, God pities and society commiserates, but where in the Bible or society is there any consolation for the gambler? From what tree of the forest oozes there a balm that can soothe the gamester's heart? In that bottle where God keeps the tears of His children are there any tears of the gambler? Do the winds that come to kiss the faded cheek of sickness and to cool the heated brow of the laborer whisper hope and cheer to the emaciated victim of the game of hazard? When an honest man is in trouble, he has sympathy. "Poor fellow!" they say. But do gamblers come to weep at the agonies of the gambler? In Northumberland was one of the finest estates in England. Mr. Porter owned it and gambled it all away. Having lost the last acre of the estate, he came down from the saloon and got into his carriage, went back, put up his horses and carriage and town house and played. He threw and lost. He started for home and on a side alley met a friend, from whom he borrowed ten guineas. He went back to the saloon, and before a great while had won £2?,000. He died at last a beggar in St. Giles. How many gamblers felt sorry for Mr. Porter? Who consoled him on the loss of his estate? What gambler subscribed to put a stone over the poor man's grave? No one. Furthermore, this sin is the source of uncounted dishonesty. The game of hazard itself is often a cheat. How many tricks and deceptions in the dealing of the cards! The opponent's hand is oftimes found out by fraud. Cards are marked so that they may be designated from the back. Expert gamesters have their accomplices and one wink may decide the game. The dice have been found loaded with platina, so that doublets come up every time. These dice are introduced by the gamblers unobserved by the honest men who have come into the play, and this accounts for the fact that ninety-nine out of a hundred who gamble, however wealthy when they began, at the end are found to be poor, miserable, haggard wretches, that would not now be allowed to sit on the doorstep of the house that they once owned.

In a gaming house in San Francisco a young man having just come from the mines deposited a large sum upon the ace and won $22,000 But the tide turns. Intense anxiety comes upon the countenances of all. Slowly the cards went forth. Every eye is fixed. Not a sound is heard until the ace is revealed, favorable to the bank. There are shouts of "Foul! Foul" but the keepers of the table produce their pistols, and the uproar is silenced, and the bank has won $95,000. Do you call this a game of chance? There is no chance about it. But these dishonesties in the carrying on of the game are nothing when compared with the frauds that are committed in order to get money to go on with the nefarious work. Gambling, with its needy hand, has snatched away the widow's mite and the portion of the orphans; has sold the daughter's virtue to get the means to continue the game, has written the counterfeit's signature, emptied the banker's money vault and wielded the assassin's dagger. There is no depth of meanness to which it will not stoop. There is no cruelty at which it is appalled. There is no warning of God that it will not dare. Merciless, unappeasable, fiercer and wilder, it blinds, it hardens, it rends, it blasts, it crushes, it damns. Have nothing to do with gamblers, whether they gamble on large scale or small scale.

Cast out these men from your company. Do not be intimate with them. Always be polite. There is no demand that you ever sacrifice politeness. A young man accosted a Christian Quaker with, "Old chap, how did you make all your money?" The Quaker replied, "By dealing in an article that thou mayst deal in if thou wilt—civility." Always be courteous, but at the same time firm. Say no as if you meant it. Have it understood in store and shop and street that you will not stand in the companionship of the skeptic, the idler, the pleasure seeker, the gambler.

Rather than enter the companionship of such accept the invitation to a better feast. The promises of God are the fruits. The harps of heaven are the music. Clusters from the vineyards of God have been pressed into tankards. The sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty are the guests. While standing at the banquet to fill the cups, and divide the clusters, and command the harps, and welcome the guests, is a daughter of God on whose brow are the blossoms of paradise and in whose cheek is the flush of celestial summer. Her name is Religion.

A Senator's Amusement.

Senator Brice wears out one eyeglass string a day when he is in his seat. He has a great fashion of taking off his eyeglasses and twisting the end of the string around his finger, then he lets the glasses swing out full length, to the confusion of any passing Senator, often, and with a rotary motion sets the string to winding round his finger. When it is wound up he proceeds to unwind it, and that seems to be his sole amusement.

A Fortune in a Boudoir.

Charles T. Yerkes' New York mansion is to be a regular palace. Mrs. Yerkes' boudoir is being finished regardless of expense. The decorations alone will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000. One of the special features is the perfumed wood used for paneling in every available form. When finally completed and furnished with its rare hangings, tapestries, rugs and French cabinets it will be a fairy domain.

An Accurate Diagnosis.

Children are, after all, your true impressionists, with undimmed perspicacity in taking original views of things. Small and hungry Julia climbed to her seat at the tea table the other evening and exclaimed in most eager, delighted, caressing tones: "Oh, gelatine! We are going to have gelatine—I just like gelatine—but, mamma, what makes it so nervous?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The trouble with cute children is they soon outgrow it and become impudent.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

When two discourse, if one's anger rise, the man who lets the contest fall is wise.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

There is no more dangerous disease than wanting to get rich in a hurry.

Take Care of Your Watch.

The mechanism of the human body reminds one very much of the mechanical construction of a fine watch, the wheels, cogs and screws answering to the muscles, and the delicate springs are what may be likened to the nerves. One cannot move without the other, and yet the action of each is separate and distinct. So it is with the nerves and muscles of the human body. The ailments of the muscles are distinct from the ailments of the nerves, and, like the mechanism of a watch, if exposed to sudden change of heat and cold, they get out of order and for the time are useless. Especially is this so at this season of the year, when from exposure, negligence or want of care, the nerves are attacked and neuralgia in its worst form sets in. But like oil to the works of a watch so is St. Jacobs Oil to the nerves thus deranged. It is acknowledged by thousands to be the best and most permanent cure for this most dreaded disease; hence it is well to look after the human watch as well as the one in the pocket.

Wit, like cutlery, needs whetting occasionally.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

Some people marry bad luck and others inherit it.

More diseases are produced by using brown soap than by anything else. Why run such terrible risks when you know that Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is absolutely pure? Your grocer has it or will get it for you. In red wrappers only.

The man who never kicks is pretty sure to be kicked.

We have not been without Piso's Cure for Consumption for 20 years.—LIZZIE FERREL, Camp St., Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, 1895.

The best memory is the one that knows how to forget judiciously.

We will give $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

No man likes to hear his wife talk of what she will do after he is dead.

The Blue and the Gray.

Both men and women are apt to feel a little blue, when the gray hairs begin to show. It's a very natural feeling. In the normal condition of things gray hairs belong to advanced age. They have no business whitening the head of man or woman, who has not begun to go down the slope of life. As a matter of fact, the hair turns gray regardless of age, or of life's seasons; sometimes it is whitened by sickness, but more often from lack of care. When the hair fades or turns gray there's no need to resort to hair dyes. The normal color of the hair is restored and retained by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Ayer's Curebook, "a story of cures told by the cured." 100 pages, free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. A. W. Burch, an attache of the Rome, N. Y., *Sentinel*, writes September 5th, 1895: "In conversation with one of our merchants a few days ago, I learned that his wife, who had been in very poor health, was regaining her health and strength, and that she attributed her recovery to Ripans Tabules. I requested an interview, which was granted, and the lady cheerfully gave me the inclosed testimonial: 'For a long time I have been interested in the advertisements of Ripans Tabules, which I have seen in the Rome *Sentinel* and the leading magazines. The advertisements seemed to be honest and I grew to believe them. I tried to obtain some of the Tabules, but found that none of the druggists in this city kept them. I was determined to give them a trial, and at last procured a box by sending to Utica. I had suffered from indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn and distress in my stomach after eating. I began by taking a Tabule after my breakfast and supper and experienced immediate relief, and in a few days the distressing symptoms had entirely disappeared. Now when I eat anything that usually disagrees with me I take one Tabule and avoid unpleasant consequences. I have also found in them a very agreeable relief for constipation. (Signed), MRS. C. H. RUDD, 422 Liberty St., Rome, N. Y.'"

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

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SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1894.

Book Pub. House, 134 Leonard St.:

The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to —, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

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"Contains More Flesh Forming Matter Than Beef."

That is what an eminent physician says of good cocoa. The Cocoa made by Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., is the best.

See that Imitations are not palmed off on you.

THE CEN RE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 28.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Charges for candidates cards: Congress $15; Assembly $8; all others $5. Communications 5 cents per line first insertion.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that John Noll, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention."

We are authorized to announce the name of W. M. Cronister, of Worth township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Burdine Butler, of Howard township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Fred. Kurtz, of Centre Hall Borough, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct; will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision, of the Democratic County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Bottorf, of College Township, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel C. Grove, of Zion, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that William H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce that James Schofield, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Foster, of College township, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

REGISTER.

ED. CENTRE HALL REPORTER,

Dear Sir;—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and C. O. C., subject to Democratic Rules.

Respectfully,
G. W. RUMBERGER.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

To the Democratic voters of Centre Co:

Upon the solicitation of many citizens of Centre county, Mr. Isaac S. Frain, of Marion township, has finally consented to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention. We take pleasure in endorsing his action, because we know him to be eminently qualified for the many complex and trying duties which the position involves. To the taxpayer this is the most important office, and deserves our careful deliberations. We have confidence in his integrity, and his ability; and from his many years experience as a farmer and active worker in various interests that tend to promote the welfare of the farmer, we firmly believe he would be a valuable man for the position, where intelligent, conservative counsel is so much needed. Further, if he should become the choice of the party, we believe his name would bring strength to the ticket.

For these reasons we take this opportunity to endorse his candidacy and solicit from others the kindly consideration it deserves.

H. T. MC DOWELL.
J. J. HOY.
JOHN L. SHAFFER.
HENRY WHITELEATHER.
JOHN S. HOY.
All of Marion twp.

THE Boston *Herald* says that if Major McKinley endorsed notes for $118,000 when he was worth only $10,000, it came very near to being a sixteen-to-one-arrangement.

THE Republican house of representatives has voted $1,200 a year to each member for clerk hire, no matter whether he hires a clerk or not. This is really an addition of $1,200 per annum to a members salary. Another Republican steal, but they are getting so common that they hardly provoke remark.

SAYS the Philad. Times: The Quay visit to McKinley is over, and the thousands of political expectants who have been startled out of their wits by the announcement that Quay and McKinley meant to confer, can now settle down in tranquillity. The world did not take pause in its revolutions; the sun shines just as brightly as ever; the birds sing as sweetly; the flowers bloom as fragrantly and things altogether jog on in just the usual way as if Quay and McKinley had kept apart forever. The only probable fruit of the visit will be that while McKinley and Quay were not unfriendly before the Canton conference, they are likely to be more than friendly thereafter.

WITH the death of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace one of Pennsylvania's ablest and purest men has passed away. He was a Democratic leader in his day without a peer, and under his wise counsel the Democracy of the state was united and strong. He was respected by the opposition for his honesty and feared on account of his distinguishing qualities as a leader. Mr. Wallace, unfortunately, by jealous hands, was headed off in his successful leadership to the detriment of the Democracy. The Philadelphia Record contains these truthful words:

"Over the grave of Senator Wallace his lifelong political opponents hasten to pay tribute with his lifelong friends to those manly qualities which commanded the respect of his fellows and the confidence of the public. The Wallaces who take part in our politics are few and far between; it would be fortunate for the country if there were more of them."

We are glad to say, as the remains of this noble Pennsylvanian are lowered into their last resting place in the cemetery at Clearfield that the REPORTER was one of those who stood by him because of his manliness and purity, and it is also a pleasant remembrance to know, that in William A. Wallace we had an inestimable friend.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* calls attention to the fact that this year the Democratic party is one hundred years old. It began business in 1796, and has outlived many opposing organizations. The Federal and Whig parties managed four times to carry the Presidential election, holding that office for sixteen years. The Republican party has seven times elected its President. The Democratic party has carried the country fourteen times in Presidential contests, and has made its lasting impress upon the character of the Federal Government as illustrated in the accepted interpretation of its constitutional powers. There will be no danger of the dissolution of the Democratic party as long as the Republic shall last; for it is founded upon the principles which underlie successful representative government.

McKINLEY THE ONLY.

The indignation of the McKinleyites at their candidate being asked to declare himself on the gold and silver question may be hot, but it is not virtuous. It is all fuss and feathers, They know as well as other people what's the matter.

McKinley alone has been named as his State's favorite son, on a financial straddle. Morton, of New York is on a platform that men can bet on, and personally he is another of that sort. Reed of Maine is no firmer in his head than in his feet, which are planted on a rock-bottomed pledge for sound money. The platforms of Iowa, proposing Allison; of Pennsylvania, proposing Quay; and of Kentucky, proposing Bradley, look but one way and are designed to humbug nobody. On the Democratic side the Missouri platform, making Bland the candidate, is for free silver. Russell has been named in Massachusetts on a gold platform. But the Ohio platform is a straddle, rendered doubly doubtful by the fact that the Ohio candidate is a known straddler.

McKinley is like that well-known battle horse of the mining exchanges, the gold mine always ready for sale to impetuous speculators, on the strength of "millions in sight." The experts with Roentgen eyesight swear that their special knowledge enables them to see gold beyond the dreams of avarice; but the buyer, in the majority of cases, never sees it. McKinley is the only one of a big lot of candidates offered and willing to be offered on these conditions.—New York Sun.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

Sick Headache Permanently Cured

"I was troubled, a long time, with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I began taking

AYER'S

Pills that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now a well man." C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

For the rapid cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Nausea, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, take

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

Ask your druggist for Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

For the whole family

Lively Liver, Pure Blood, Beautiful Complexion, Perfect Health in

Cascarets TRADE MARK

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION

NEVER GRIPE NEVER SICKEN NEVER WEAKEN.

10c 25c

Purely vegetable, eat like candy, never fail to induce a natural action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Absolutely guaranteed to cure constipation or your money refunded. 10, 25 or 50c. All druggists. Sample and book free.

Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO OR NEW YORK. 150

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE NO-TO-BAC

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say, for a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.

New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

BOALSBURG IS THE PLACE!

To buy Furniture and Wall Paper at the lowest prices.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room Suits,
Side Boards,
Chairs, Etc.

Just received several thousand Bolts of Wall Paper, of latest designs and styles, at from 6c to 30c per Bolt.

Undertaking in all its branches attended to promptly. Charges moderate. Time given to good parties.

F. W. WEBER,
BOALSBURG, - - PA.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray Druggist.

THURSTON GRAND RAPIDS OHIO CHEMICAL COMPANY

Thurston's PILLS

Are perfect health jewels, never known to distress but infallible to relieve. When everything else has failed to bring you relief for headache, biliousness, stomach and liver complaints ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for THURSTON'S PILLS. By mail 25 cents per package.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT FOR 1896.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise will take notice that they are appraised and classified by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax, for the year 1896, as follows:

Post'office.	Names.	Business.	Class.	Tax
Aaronsburg	Mensch, R W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Philips, W H	Merchant	13	10 75
Axemann	Meyers, Henry	Merchant	14	7 75
Bellefonte	Allison, Archibald	Steamfitter	14	7 75
"	Anderson, John	Billiards and pool	7	40 75
"	Anderson, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Achenbach, B C	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Achenbach, W T	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Aikens, J A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Blair, F P & Co	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Bellefonte Supply House	Steamfitters	14	7 75
"	Bauer, J N & Co	Merchants	13	10 75
"	Blackford, G I	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Brown, E Jr	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Brachbill, W R	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Bush, G T	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Bush, Mrs L	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Bellefonte Fuel & Supply Co.	Coal, grain and oil	11	15 75
"	Brockerh ff Bros	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Brockerhoff, H & Co	Grocer, wholesale	14	7 75
"	Beaver Lumber Co	Lumber	13	10 75
"	Bauer, V J	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
"	Cender, Joseph	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Cruse, A J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Cunningham, J M	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Coxey, W C	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Crider, P B & Son	Lumber	12	13 25
"	Doll, Louis a Son	Boots and shoes	14	7 75
"	Dubbs, John	Implements	14	7 75
"	Fauble, M & Son	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Garman, E F	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Garbrick, John	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gerberich, Hale & Co	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Green, F P	Druggist	13	10 75
"	Harper, Jared	Grocer	11	15 75
"	Harris, Jas & Co	Hardware	10	20 75
"	Irvin, Daniel's Sons	Hardware	15	20 75
"	Joseph Bros & Co	Merchants dup	8	30 75
"	Jackson, G W & Co	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Katz & Co. Ltd	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Krumrine Bros	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Karstetter, S W	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Kurtz, J C J	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Lyon & Co	Merchants	10	20 75
"	Lewin, Samuel Agt	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Larimer, R G	Grocer	13	10 75
"	Montgomery & Co	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Mingle, A C	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	McKee, H A	Hardware	10	20 75
"	McCalmont & Co	Coal and implements	10	20 75
"	Meyer, W T	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McClure, Jas I	Guns and harness	14	7 75
"	Meese, John	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Munson, L T	Coal	14	7 75
"	Naginy, F E	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Otto, H	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Parrish, C M	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Powers, E L	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	Ray, C T	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Rees, G W	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Roundtree, J T	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Rhoads, E K	Grain, coal etc	10	20 75
"	Racket Store Co	Merchants	11	15 75
"	Rice, C R	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Richards, F C Sons	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Rowe, E C	Furniture	13	10 75
"	Schreyer & Shaffer	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Schad, R J & Bro	Steam fitters	14	7 75
"	Sechler & Co	Grocers	11	15 75
"	Shuey, C C	Grocers	10	20 75
"	Sourbeck, John	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Singer Machine Co	Machines	14	7 75
"	Scofield, E W	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Thal, M T	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Twitmire, W T	Stoves etc	14	7 75
"	Taylor, R B	Coal	14	7 75
"	Waite, J S & Co, Agts	Implements etc	14	7 75
"	Williams, S H	Wall paper	14	7 75
"	Wilkinson, W H	Queensware	13	10 75
"	Wetzel, L C	Bicycles	14	7 75
"	Zeller, J & Son	Druggists	13	10 75
Blanchard	Delong, L J	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Glossner, S H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kunes, S H & J I	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Quigley, J A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Snyder, H A	Merchant	14	7 75
Boalsburg	Bricker, L S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stewart, J T	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weber, J H	Merchant	13	10 75
Benore	Baisor, J W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Love, Mrs John	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Haugh, John	Merchant	13	10 75
Centre Hall	Benner, G O	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Bartholomew, R E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Murray, J D	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Ocker, G W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Wolf & Crawford	Merchants	12	13 25
Coburn	Glasgow, J W	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Guisewite, Luther	Grain and coal	13	10 75
"	Hoffa, John	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Meyers, W H	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Mever, T F	Merchant	14	7 75
Colyer	Smith & Crawford	Merchant	14	7 75
Clarence	Buddinger, T B	Merchant	13	10 75
Farmers Mills	Rishel, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
Fleming	Greist, T E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Greist, A J	Merchant	11	15 75
Fillmore	McEntire, N R	Merchant	14	7 75
Guyer	Smith, M	Merchant	14	7 75
Hublersburg	Hoy, G F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Kessinger J R	Merchant	14	7 75
Howard	Kline, Jackson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Long, R P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Lucas & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Moore, H A	Druggist	14	7 75
"	McEntire, O W	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Schenck, A A	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Thompson, W H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weber, B Sons	Merchant	13	10 75
Hannah	Beckwith, John	Merchant	14	7 75
Julian	Henderson, John C	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Irvin, Daniel	Merchant	14	7 75
Lemont	Grove, D A	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Lenk r, J E	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Ross J Irvin & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Linden Hall	Keller, Mrs J W	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Meyers, A E	Grain etc	14	7 75
"	Ross, J H	Merchant	12	13 25
Madisonburg	Kline, H	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Smith Bros	Merchant	14	7 75
Moshannon	Lucas, J T	Merchant	14	7 75
Milesburg	Boggs, A T	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Essington, L E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Else, C H	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Hugg, Enoch	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miles, W B & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
"	McCoy & Linn	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Newman, A	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Neff, Mrs S	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Poorman, Ed	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Wetzler & Bierly	Merchant	14	7 75
Millheim	Deibler, J H	Merchant	16	10 75
"	Frank, A A	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Goodhart, W L	Implements	14	7 75
"	Hosterman & Stover	Hardware	13	10 75
"	Kessler, A	Cothier	14	7 75
"	Maize, A P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Musser, W S	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Morris, C H	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Stover, J W	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Spigelmeyer, M C	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Harter & Campbell	Furniture	14	7 75
Nittany	Peck, S & Son	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Shaffer, B F & Son	Merchant	13	10 75
Oak Hall	Korman, H P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Stuart, J W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
Penna. Furnace	Irvin, E L & Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Ward, W S	Merchant	13	10 75
Pine Grove Mills	Krebs, J B & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Krebs, D C & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Weaver, D H	Merchant	14	7 75
Pleasant Gap	Noll, W H & Bro	Merchant	13	10 75
Potters Mills	Long, P P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Thompson & Smith	Merchant	14	7 75
Penn Hall	Fisher, J B Sons	Merchant	13	10 75
Powelton	Jackson, R A	Merchant	14	7 75
Pine Glenn	Boak, G R	Merchant	14	7 75
Port Matilda	Chaney & Thompson	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Hoover & Crain	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Pringle, S R	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Reese, A W	Merchant	14	7 75
Philipsburg	Andrews, W C	Merchant	11	15 75
"	Atlantic Refining Co	Oils wholesale	13	10 75
"	Adams, H	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Bunnell, J M	Musical instruments	14	7 75
"	Black, Jas	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Brinton, L C & Co	Grocer	13	10 75
"	Barnes, Thos	Merchant	7	40 75
"	Barber, J F & Co	Hardware	9	25 75
"	Barnes, J a T	Clothiers	13	10 75
"	Brandiman, Joseph	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Burchfield W E	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Crissman, S S	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Campbell, Chas	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Custer & Norris	Paper and paint	14	7 75
"	Decatur Store Co	Merchant	12	13 25
"	Davis, C H	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Dunwiddie, W A & Co	Druggists	14	7 75
"	Davis, N N	Jewelers	11	7 74
"	Dedge, J D	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Davidson, M H	Smoked meats	14	7 75
"	Denlinger Bros	Oils, wholesale	11	15 75
"	Doughty, Wm	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Deakin, Thos	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Dunsmore, W G	Grocer	12	13 25
"	Emery, Harry	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Frank, W E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Files, J F	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Forsey, D	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Friberger, C T	Grain and hay	13	10 75
"	Gray, I V	Merchant	7	40 75
"	Graham, Herd & Co	Hardware	12	13 25
"	Haworth Bros	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Herding, J C	Boots and shoes	13	10 75
"	Hoffer, H O	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Harper, A W	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Hess, Wm	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Herman, Gerson	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Holt, Elmer	Pool and billiards	7	40 75
"	Herman, Geo	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Homer, John E	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Hoffman Bros	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Harvey & Co	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Haworth, Jas	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Homer, K F	Green grocer	14	7 75
"	Henderson, Edwin	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Hoover, Hughes & Co	Lumber	10	20 75
"	Jones & Co	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Kessler, L G	Merchant	8	30 75
"	Lehman, Joseph	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Mellick, W M	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Mayer, Adam	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Marks, A M	Shoes and carpets	12	13 25
"	Moore, Frank	Confectioner	14	7 75
"	Meyer, T J	Tobacconist	14	7 75
"	Musser, W A	Grocer	14	7 75
"	McCausland, T G	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Murray, Jones & Co	Lumber	11	15 75
"	Naugle, G W	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Owens, W C	Hardware	11	15 75
"	Parker, Geo	Stationer	14	7 75
"	Platt, Barber & Co	Grocer, wholesale	3	100 75
"	Russ, John	Restaurant	8	5 75
"	Reiling, J M & Co	Jewelers	14	7 75
"	Ratowsky, C	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Rothrock, W T	Novelties	14	7 75
"	Righnt, S W	Jeweler	14	7 75
"	Ratowsky, R	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Swires Store Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Swikzer, L J & K	Milliners	14	7 75
"	Swift Bros	Beef	9	25 75
"	Schmidt, F & R	Merchants	14	7 75
"	Streamer, J C	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Singer Machine Co	Machines	14	7 75
"	Wolt, Wm	Grain and hay	14	7 75
"	Weber, Frank	Furniture	14	7 75
"	Woomer, E S	Clothier	13	10 75
"	Woodring & Dunnings	Smoked meats	14	7 75
Rock Springs	Miller, C D	Merchant	14	7 75
Roopsburg	Robb, Wm	Merchant	14	7 75
Roland	Parker, J M	Merchant	14	7 75
Rebersburg	Carlin, W J	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Kreamer, G W	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Miller, H G	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Waite, S W	Merchant	11	7 75
Stormstown	Burket, I G & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Griffin, J H	Merchant	14	7 75
State College	Erb, S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Foster, W L	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Foster, R M	Grocer	14	7 75
"	Krumrine, J N & S	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Krumrine, J N & S	Druggist	14	7 75
"	Long, C P	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Meek, L Olin	Hardware	14	7 75
"	Stuart, John W	Grain and coal	14	7 75
Spring Mills	Allison Bros & Co	Grain and coal	14	7 75
"	Long, C P	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Long, G H	Merchnt	13	10 75
"	Moyer, C A	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Pealer, Wm	Merchant	13	10 75
Sandy Ridge	Garland, James	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Sandy Ridge Supply Co	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Twigg, W J & Bro	Merchant	14	7 75
Snow Shoe	Buddinger, T B	Merchant	11	15 75
"	Gunsalus, Harry	Clothier	14	7 75
"	Haynes, R J	Merchant	13	10 75
"	Lucas, A	Pool room	8	30 75
"	Reeser, J H & Sons	Grocers	14	7 75
"	Secker, W A	Druggist	14	7 75
Tusseyville	Swartz, S M	Merchant	13	10 75
Walker	Yearick, N H	Merchant	14	7 75
Waddles	Hoy, John A	Merchant	14	7 75
Wolfs Store	Emerick, J S	Merchant	14	7 75
Woodward	Motz, J C F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Orndorf, L D	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Wolt, R M	Merchant	13	10 75
Zion	Dorman, S F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Gingerick, P F	Merchant	14	7 75
"	Noll, B A & Co	Merchant	13	10 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, June 1st, 1896, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where a persons interested can attend if they see proper

D. W. GEISS, Appraiser.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 17, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.02 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane, Tyrone, and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10 15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.27 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 35	5 40		Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45	6 18		Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53	6 28		Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58	6 28		Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07	6 37		Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18	6 50		Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25	6 58		Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53	7 27		Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02	7 38		Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08	7 45		Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17	7 55		Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23	8 02		Penn Cave	7 14	

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Samuel and Mrs. Kreamer were on a visit to friends in Altoona.

——Mrs. Antis, of Howard, was a visitor in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Mrs. B. H. Arney has been visiting friends in Altoona for several weeks.

——Uriah Osman is able to be about town again after an illness of several weeks.

——Sunday a dozen of Bellefonte's bicylists spun to Milfheim to get a square meal.

——Miss Emma McCoy returned last week after a visit of several weeks in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. C. B. Boob and daughter Grace visited friends in Millheim several days this week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Simon Harper and son Harry visited relatives in Rebersburg over Sunday.

——Misses Jennie Odenkirk and Mary Goodhart spent Sunday with friends in Millheim.

——Mrs. Calvin O. Mallory, of Rebersburg, visited at the home of Mr. Ed. Nerhood on Tuesday.

——Archie Allison and Frank M'Coy, and their families, spent Sunday at Wm. Allison's, at Spring Mills.

——Our esteemed friend, William Rishel, of Tusseyville, gave us a call and reports health good in that section.

——Frank Crawford and wife and S. W. Smith and wife, drove to Lamar, Clinton county, and visited friends over Sunday.

——Ex-Sheriff John Spangler and wife returned Saturday from a two weeks visit with their son R. B. Spangler, in Hastings.

——Peter Hoffer, who was quite ill of fever, is somewhat better since the fever has broken. He is one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

——William Lohr left this morning for Philadelphia, where he will spend some time on a visit to his son James, and taking in the sights of the Quaker city.

——Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner visited his old home at Tusseyville ast week. Will is in the mercantile business at Kipple, Blair county, and has a good trade.

——Cook Lose was in town visiting Ed. Nearhood. Cook is running two saw mills, one in Miles township and another two miles north-west of Glen Iron, in Union county.

——Mr. and Mrs. George Reiber, of Tusseyville, departed last Tuesday on an extended trip among friends and relatives in Michigan. They expect to remain in the west several months.

——Rev. Mac. Rishel and wife have been visiting friends in this part of the county for the last week or more. The last M. E. Conference appointed him to the Snow Shoe charge last spring and he is very popular with his members.

——D. C. Keller and wife, of Bellefonte, are visiting S. F. Aurand and family, and other friends in this section. They had a thrilling experience with the mountain fires in crossing the Seven Mountains at Milroy. At some places the flames were raging along both sides of the road and the high winds brought the burning leaves into their buggy. The heat also was intense and they were very glad to get out of reach of the flames.—*Adamsburg Herald.*

——Mrs. Margaret McNeal, and her siiter-in-law, Mrs. Mollie McNeal, both of Chicago, Ill., arrived here on a visit to friends and relatives in the valley. Mrs. Margaret McNeal is a sister of M. J. Decker and Green Decker, of our valley, and left Penns valley for the west about thirty years ago. This is the first trip to her native valley since she left thirty years ago, and the changes and improvements leave little for her to recognize. The ladies expect to remain some time before returning.

The Pittsburg Post's special correspondent at Havana, Cuba, was expelled from the war-torn island Sunday, May 10, by the butcher, General Weyler, for cabling to *The Post* the truth about the atrocities perpetrated on the Cuban patriots. But *The Post* gets the news. Every day it publishes from three to four columns of special cable news and all the domestic news.

This paper is enjoying a great and rapid growth as the result of its progressive policy in publishing in attractive form all the news from all over the world for 1 cent daily, and from 24 to 30 pages of news and literary matter for 5 cents on Sunday.

Ten Mergenthaler linotype machines and a huge three-decker Scott press, recently installed to reinforce the already extensive press facilities, make *The Post's* plant the most complete.

The Post is a high-grade paper. It is a Democratic paper. No other paper equals it for diversity, reliability or general wholesomeness and interest.

Private Sale

The undersigned has three fine colts which she will offer at private sale at a bargain; one 2 years old, one three years old, and one 4 years old. The 3 year-old and 4-year old colts are broken to work and driving; also one good two-horse wagon.

may28-3t MRS. N. BENNER.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

SALT RHEUM

and Eczema cured. These two complaints are so tenacious the readers of the REPORTER should know of the success obtained by using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Where all other treatments have failed, it has made a complete cure.

No more horrible case of salt rheum was ever reported than that of Wilbur L. Hale, quartermaster, Pratt Post, G. A. R., Rondout, N. Y. Several physicians utterly failed to render him any relief; finally

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

was tried and steady improvement followed its use, and a permanent cure resulted.

It is used with similar success in cases of scrofula, nervousness, kidney and liver complaints, and in all diseases brought about by bad blood and shattered nerves.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Harper & Kreamer, dealers in General Merchandise, Centre Hall, Pa., was dissolved in the month of April, 1896, by mutual consent, Mr. Simon Harper retiring from said firm and having disposed of his interest of Merchandise of said firm to S. S. Kreamer, and with good will and wishes for the success of the new firm of Kreamer & Son, and also tenders his sincere thanks for the pleasant patronage of his friends while in business here. The books of the firm of Harper & Kreamer are left in the hands of Simon Harper for settlement, and he requests all having claims against said firm to present them at once, and all accounts owing said firm be settled immediately.

SIMON HARPER.
H. W. KREAMER.

$200.00 IN GOLD GIVEN.

Of Special Interest to Students and Teachers.

R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t

Hundreds have been to see us, and have profited.

Hundreds more will come. You want to be among them. This great sale will not last forever.

Miss it and you lose a chance to save big money.

Remember, $20,000 worth of the best Clothing made being sold for a very little more than one-half price.

Costs nothing to see and convince yourself.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.—For Taxes for 1894 and 1895. Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for the non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated lands in county of Centre, Pa., for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the boro of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 8th, 1896, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee Names.	Costs	Tax
		BENNER TWP.		
100		Hale J M	5 40	441
50		Hutchinson Boyd	2 48	32
183		Johnson Thomas	8 70	
350		Johnson James	23 65	
121		Johnson Eleanor	7 86	50
50		Lingle J J	3 58	400
50		Lingle J J	3 58	399
150		Purdue John	61	81
130		Smith John	42	200
50		Smith John Jr	1 22	122
		BOGGS TWP.		400
201	120	Aston George	8 32	82
150		Chancellor Wm	12 37	50
300		Davis Nathaniel	19 48	400
150		Davis Sampson	12 37	50
19		Forbes Samuel	1 78	402
383	163	Frazier Welbro	15 80	150
431	137	Godfrey Martha	18 12	412
46		Lingle J J	3 90	152
181		Lucas J M & I S Packer	9 50	105
80		Miles John	8 24	202
150		Miles Evan	12 37	438
350		Miles Evan	15 35	438
146		Packer & Lucas	6 02	145
50		Packer & Lucas	2 98	50
346		Price John	17 24	438
129	120	Rowland James	5 34	100
85		Shaw Robert	9 38	100
421	89	Scott John	18 81	519
250		Scott Samuel	10 31	334
180	90	Wister Wm	8 25	147
150		Wister Wm	6 85	438
		BURNSIDE TWP.		129
433	163	Bell Alexander	16 91	279
433	163	Boyer John	14 31	314
140	22	Cox Paul	4 62	407
½ of 433	163	Hall Charles	7 29	
½ of 433	173	Hall Charles	2 38	25
433	163	Hunter Alex	14 31	136
433	163	Hamilton Thomas	14 31	40
70		Harris Samuel	1 19	130
400		Long J Z	13 20	34
314		Long J Z	10 35	60
70		Nicholson Jno	2 31	
64		O'Brian Micnael	3 14	
216	163	Parker Jeremiah	7 15	433
40		Stewart Walker	68	433
433	163	Scott Samuel	14 21	433
143		Stewart Ann	4 72	109
433	163	Wallace Jos	14 31	433
123		Wheeler Henry	4 03	
411		Wharton Thos P	5 88	
433	163	Young Samuel	16 81	406
433	163	Young Benj	14 31	20
		COLLEGE TWP.		25
		Johnson Ross	4 65	305
147		Johnson Thomas	9 13	65
250		**CURTIN TWP.**		166
		Brooks, Jesse	2 80	398
50		Brady Wm P	2 52	50
26		Brady Wm P	4 55	100
66		Brady Wm P	1 79	406
26		Brady Wm P	3 08	298
67		Custer Paul	8 21	
119	1	DeHaas Mary	1 15	197
16		Godfrey John W	9 70	37
100		Godfrey John W	9 46	35
169		Hall Charles	44 17	24
433	120	Kelso Joseph	26 88	438
480		Kelso Joseph	21 34	70
220		Kelso Joseph	6 90	70
100		Leech Matthew	16 80	60
300		Lape Sarah	7 91	129
71		Lane Sarah	5 10	17
47		Lane Mary	11 56	
178		Lane Mary	1 61	410
70		Lane Sarah	2 20	146
32		Palmer John	11 22	273
200		Smith Peter	10 20	200
100		Willis Jonathan	15 52	300
160		**FERGUSON TWP.**		403
				200
288	42	Crewitt Alfred	5 75	125
368		Ferguson Thos	3 45	100
12		Glasgow Silas	2 05	330
418		Levy Aaron	4 60	100
25		Miles Samuel	1 07	250
404	115	Moore James	4 60	400
175		Patton John	6 12	9-16 of 402
90		Shannon John	5 75	7-16 of 402
26		Thompson Moses	2 13	300
254		Turner Hannah	3 45	207
164		Turner Daniel	3 16	277
		GREGG TWP.		79
130		Duncan David	1 14	275
70		Gregg Smith	62	125
380		Hubby Bernard	7 27	150
106	126	Hahn Wm	1 41	365
330		McDowell Alex	3 08	158
51		Unknown	99	
		HAINES TWP.		
196		Amard J	2 20	148
88		Beck Henry	1 58	150
494	139	Brown R F	8 87	20
375		Brown John	6 76	60
18		Castorie Thomas	20	53
135		Crawley H B	1 82	129
100		Gratz Michael	2 00	108
306	89	Gratz Michael	22 01	30
406	60	Harrison Wm	7 31	90
288		Henry Joseph	10 46	65
112		Henry Joseph	4 02	130
103		Irvin Robert	7 76	65
126		Irvin Margaret	7 20	85
		Kid John	7 84	160
		Linn John B	2 49	51
		Motz John	1 42	211
		Parker Wm	2 00	165
		Simpson John	7 86	121
		Scribner David	7 97	55
		Scribner E H	7 62	
		Tidd Wm	4 53	
		HALF MOON TWP.		383
		Beck Daniel	3 96	200
89		Unknown	6 20	300
76		Unknown	7 68	276
		Unknown	9 24	½ of 170
		Unknown	2 91	½ of 170
		Unknown	3 01	
		HARRIS TWP.		288
		Bell John	1 86	42
		Brown Wm	12 32	200
		Conley Adam	11 34	209
68		Edmiston Samuel	2 83	¼ of 400
		Edmiston Samuel	3 30	100
		Henry Stophel	3 77	108
		Harrison Wm	8 17	
		Irwin John	2 78	433
		Irvin John	1 65	328
		Johnson Thomas	12 60	250
		McCandless Wm	96	300
80		McCormick Eleanor	14 97	327
		McCandless Wm	3 07	40
124		Parker Thomas	16 65	52
		Sankey Thomas	5 07	433
48		Sankey Jeremiah	1 75	433
6		Steel Robert	3 34	433
		Steel James	16 39	250
		Steel Allen	16 39	200
		Steel John	16 39	49
		Smith John	2 41	433
		Steel Robert	2 01	433
		Sample Robert	16 36	122
		Smith John	1 95	431
		Sankey Jeremiah	1 95	0
		Unknown	7 45	50
		Wilson David	9 67	133
		Wilson Wm	4 94	433
		Williams Edward	16 67	483
		Wilson Peter	4 31	433
		Work David	9 02	50
		Work Joseph	11 10	121
92		Wharton Kearney	12 82	216
		HOWARD TWP.		433
		Graysburg Joseph	1 07	300
92		Harris Jas D	8 30	433
		Jostlin H A	8 30	½ of 433
		Lingle J J	3 01	433
52		Sterrett James	14 71	216
		Taylor Joseph	1 51	433
		HUSTON TWP.		433
163		Baxter James	19 93	426
163		Price John	19 93	433
163		Rollington John	19 93	433
		Shoemaker Jesse	6 60	12
163		Wheiland John	19 93	¾ of 433
		LIBERTY TWP.		367
120		Benham Ebenezer	18 67	100
		Bruce Charles	1 36	313
		Donald H	2 15	433
120		Dunwoody John	11 03	433
		Hamilton Archie	1 38	133
		Hayes Robt & Jas	22 45	15
80		Irwin Robt	22 27	433
		Parson Thomas C	1 05	433
		Roberts Joseph	4 10	368
102		Stevenson Peter	16 65	34
		Scott Wm	6 25	200
		MARION TWP.		433
		Harris A D	3 62	433
103		McKinney David	7 82	432
		McKinney J M	3 78	433
		McKinney J M	4 19	¾ of 433
107		Miles James	91 09	100
		Rohrer Christ	7 56	
		Rohrer Christ	7 56	½ of 433
		Schenck John	6 48	433
		Shoemaker Benj	13 93	433
		Unknown	1 83	433
		MILES TWP.		433
		Brady Wm P	4 60	100
		Brady Wm	2 47	
		Barton Wm	2 77	333
		Brady John	4 00	403
		Boyd Thomas	6 00	433
		Carothers James	6 03	38
		Carothers Thomas	4 00	36
		Dorsey John	6 00	433
		Haines Josiah	1 51	433
		Housel Peter	3 81	433
		Hepbon James	1 76	433
		Jackson Jeremiah	4 80	433
		Lake Richard	20 00	433
		Miles Wm	10 38	433
		Miles Wm	8 38	433
		Parker Wm	14 00	219
		Seigfried Jacob	4 07	247
		Swinefried Peter	3 25	167
		Seigfried Jacob	1 88	214
		Trifp John	2 46	433
		Wharton Moore	6 20	½ of 433
		Wolf Andrew	1 40	433
		Williams Daniel	6 32	193
		Young Benj	2 53	122
		PATTON TWP.		44
20		Burton Robert	28 86	402
		Burton Robert	5 85	116
		Diehl Adam	28 86	433
		Diehl John	29 25	153
		Diehl Adam	3 90	433
		Diehl Thomas	11 70	153
		Diehl Nicholas Sr	9 99	433
		Diehl Nicholas Sr	23 40	153
		Diehl Nicholas	96	71
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	4 85	419
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	17 55	46
		Diehl Nicholas, Jr	3 08	50
		Ellis Wm	22 35	216
		Gover Robert	9 44	186
		Kline John	8 31	390
		McKean Robert	29 20	300
		Newport James	5 01	150
		O'Brien John	41 16	92
		White John	32 19	100
53		West Thomas	23 91	100
		Wilson Wilson	5 37	100
		PENN TWP.		
		Cook Wm	4 92	433
		McCally Wm	6 28	433
		Montgomery Wm	9 42	287
		Montgomery Danl	8 66	434
½ of	170	Swineford Peter	4 11	434
½ of	170	Swineford Peter	2 07	434
		POTTER TWP.		433
		Bond Mary	10 60	153
90		Brisbin John	96	400
		Garrigus Edward	7 35	400
		Garrigus Wm	7 35	450
¼ of	400	Hoffman Wm	2 40	¼ of 433
		Sawyer Wm	6 98	368
61		Telly Ferrell	6 14	½ of 216
		RUSH TWP.		433
153		Allison John	190 56	216
		Allison James	144 32	162
		Allison Andrew	92 50	433
		Allison A & J Lilly	111 00	163
		Armstrong Andw	19 17	39
10		Atherton Richard	17 63	169
		Bannon Joseph	3 02	99
163		Beverage David	25 09	400
153		Brichter Isaac	15 12	200
154		Brickley Daniel	36 40	433
		Copenhaver John	11 50	81
		Copenhaver John	5 60	434
		Chestnut Samuel	1 12	300
163		Delaney Sharp	25 12	350
		Dentler Wm	44 18	434
		Eberman Philips	8 79	434
163		Ehler Daniel	36 38	433
		Eberman John	1 74	433
		Frenca Edward	5 70	438
153		Fitzgerald Daniel	36 38	
153		Fink John	25 12	
154		Grant Thomas	38 11	91
163		Glentworth Jas	20 36	30
		Groe Elizabeth	4 40	
152		Groe and McKeon	10 65	150
156		Grant Thomas	22 06	170
153		Gray Wm	18 18	100
		Gray Mathias	8 40	100
153		Hair Christian	25 12	150
½ of 433	163	Honkins Joseph	17 69	70
163		Hopkins John	36 38	175
153		Haines Reuben Jr	38 11	100
156		Hamilton Thomas	19 24	
153		Hand John	37 24	
153		Huber John	25 12	92
164		Hair Christian	24 92	212
163		Hair David	25 12	162
153		Hamilton Hugh	12 31	247
		Haines Reuben	34	280
¾ of 433	153	Irwin Robert	28 61	69
109		Irwin James P	26 41	115
		King Robert	68 00	179
106		Lowden John	18 16	41
153		Lenhore Christian	25 13	100
153		Lewis David	12 13	92
163		Lattimore George	25 12	80
163		Lattimore W G	7 74	244
		Lawrence Casper	1 27	31
153		Lowden Richard	86 38	211
153		Lowden John	38 11	65
147		Lathrobe Wm A	21 34	219
163		Mayston Edward	3 44	215
		McPherson Wm	11 00	59
153		Malone Richard	33 48	161
153		Myers Jacob	110 34	104
163		Miller Jacob	25 12	327
153		Miller John	25 12	99
163		McConnell Mathew	25 12	327
¾ of 433	153	Morgan B R	24 50	384
		McCord J R & A Campbell	8 80	145
½ of 433	163	Musser John	25 10	560
		Metzgar Jacob	62 36	443
		Miller Jane	6 05	86
153		Miller Robert	12 13	89
153		Pinkerton Henry	36 33	92
		Passmore Bryson & Hartell	8 40	91
153		Rudisill Jacob	28 00	182
47		Rush Jacob	135 00	50
153		Rush Benj	38 17	100
		Robison Wm H	3 40	50
		Robison Wm H	3 28	65
163		Reighart A	25 13	175
153		Rober Christian	38 11	100
153		Schenck Andrew	31 18	88
153		Schenck Christian	31 18	239
153		Spear Robert	31 18	169
153		Siddons Eleanor	51 19	150
153		Schafner Casper	25 13	16
153		Schenck Michael	25 13	242
		Scott Andrew	12 71	382
		Steel Jacob	14 33	59
7		Slough George	9 67	192
		Stout Jacob	24 40	422
153		Smith Mary	16 65	12
½ of 433		Stoner John	12 56	49
158		Turner Daniel	12 13	189
		Witmer Henry	16 22	
44		Weidman John	52 46	¾
116		Weidman Jacob	173 02	226
153		Wallace Joseph J	42 17	180
153		Welsh Joseph	25 14	103
		Wilson Wm	33 01	247
326¾		Wilson John	27 38	390
168		Wilson John	9 07	100
153		Wharton Kearney	3 64	100
100		Wilson Wm	42 80	
		SPRING TWP.		
69		Forbes Samuel	4 48	115
		Johnson John	3 56	39
		Lingle J J	1 44	110
		Moore John	3 63	39
		McClure Wm	5 90	26
115		Purdue John Est	4 94	
		Robison Catharine	8 19	
		Robison Rebecca	4 80	
		Robison Richard	3 08	
102		Thornburg Thomas	2 70	
		Unknown	3 67	
		Wilson Wm	1 79	
		Wilson Wm	1 70	
		SNOW SHOE TWP.		
153		Bayard Andrew	10 84	
153		Cunningham D H	21 66	
80		Carscadden D	7 18	
		Dalton Hugh	13 58	
		Dobson James	13 58	
		Dobson Samuel	13 58	
163		Fisher Samuel W	46 00	
163		Fisher James C	46 00	
		Holt Edger	22 50	
		Wharton Alex	10 00	
		Wharton Alex	10 00	
		McLanahan Sarah	11 25	
		Norris J P	6 10	
71		Nesbit John	20 69	
216		Parker Jeremiah	1 36	
		Norton Joseph	10 89	
		Rainy Robert	5 41	
		Tompkins Joseph	21 25	
163		Wain Pheobe	46 00	
29		Wharton Mary M	4 19	
		West Francis	8 50	
		TAYLOR TWP.		
		Addleman Wm	9 21	
		Bell Wm	27 20	
		Burgh Wm	21 70	
153		Copenhaver John	13 43	
		Downing Joseph	19 94	
		Lamb John	26 85	
		Lamb John	18 60	
		Lamb John	15 50	
		Montgomery W W	40 36	
		Montgomery John	40 36	
153		Norris Marion	26 85	
163		Snyder Barbara	26 85	
		Thomas John W	13 52	
		UNION TWP.		
		Dunwoody John	8 22	
		Fisher Ira & Boyce Davis	3 13	
		Hall Robert	20 40	
		Hoover George	23 12	
		Long James	9 00	
		Long James	9 00	
		Mendenhall John	16 95	
		Miles Joseph	7 84	
		Miles Samuel	15 75	
		Phipps Samuel	4 50	
		WALKER TWP.		
94		Asker Robert	2 32	
10		Baker John	4 71	
		Brooks Rush	3 28	
65		Baker Robert	6 01	
129		Currier Mary	6 76	
		Currier Mary	1 65	
113		Daugherty Margaret	2 85	
110		Daugherty Elizabeth	4 32	
		Dunwoody John	5 33	
39		Evans Jesse	2 40	
26		Eckert Wm	2 23	
		Fry George	4 17	
55		Gilbert Wm	35 26	
129		Gilbert Wm	72	
72		Hahn Peter	5 28	
40		Hahn Wm	1 89	
39		James Margaret	5 22	
155		James Edward	5 28	
40		Johnson David	1 44	
		Knox John	7 75	
		Lingle J J	2 60	
160		Mansell Wm	7 67	
94		Mercer John	2 32	
100		Mercer David	7 93	
36		Miller Wm	9 50	
		Miles Samuel	39 60	
		McKee Samuel	63	
		McEwen Mary	3 90	
59		Osman Capt	7 20	
40		Packer Job	2 07	
40		Packer James Jr	2 17	
		Parker Jeremiah	1 19	
		Parker Richard	1 11	
		Purden Richard	6 64	
		Piles Benj & Co	34	
		Purdon John	2 88	
		Piles Benj & Co	1 21	
		Robinson Richard	59	
		Robinson Richard	8 17	
		Robinson R	5 02	
54		Robinson Richard	3 47	
		Singer Abraham	57 07	
		Shoemaker Benj	34 97	
		Scott & Alexander	19 50	
		Scott & Alexander	3 90	
88		Sutler James	8 84	
138		Sutler David	9 67	
		Swanzy Wm	3 05	
		Warden Jeremiah	2 46	
		Wickersham Amos	9	
		Wilson Robert	31	
		Zantzinger Paul	6 50	
		Zantzinger Paul	20 67	
		WORTH TWP.		
		Campbell Robert	31	
		Kunes Michael	6 46	
		Kuhns Joseph	3 13	
83		Kuhns Abraham	2 94	
150		Kuhns George	7 04	
50		Kuhns Mathias	11 32	
		Shippen Thomas L	12 13	
		Unknown	1 86	

NOTE.

In accordance with the act of June 6, 1887, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

JOHN Q. MILES
County Treasurer.
apr2-2m

LYON & CO.'S LIST OF

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR THIS WEEK

You will wonder how we can sell you these goods at these very low prices—no matter that the manufacturer needed money badly and we had to buy them in very large quantities. You can get as large or small a quanitty as you want at prices that astonish you because the price is so low and the quality so good. In Dry Goods you can buy good Calicos at 3½c. per yd.; the best at 4c. Better yard-wide Muslin at 4c. a yard than ever before. Better ⅞ yard wide Muslin at 3½c. per yard than ever before. Beautiful Challies, Lawns and Dress Ginghams at 4c. per yard. The latest designs in Linen Effects—Fine Lawns Jaconets and Dimities, from 4c. a yard to the finest. Table Linens, 2 yds. wide, 15c. per yard; better qualities proportionately as low. Good Toweling for 3½c. per yard.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.

Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.

Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.

The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.

These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.

Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

Children's Suits.

Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.

Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.

We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.

Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.

Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.

All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.

Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.

You never saw such a handsome line—we have the largest variety of Summer Dress Goods, Percals, Ducks, Crepons, Satines, Batistes, Persian Lawns, Persian Dimities, etc. Dress Ginghams from 5c a yard up.

We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.

Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

N. B. SPECIAL.—We have closed out a line of Ladies' very fine Capes in Silk, Velvet, French Broadcloth and Cobart Cloth, that cost the manufacturer from $6 to $10, which we shall run at $3.75.

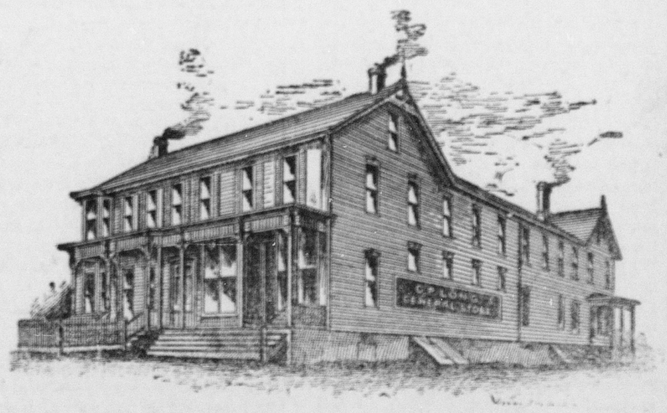
ANOTHER SPECIAL.—A fine line of Summer Pants for men that cost the manufacturer from $2 to $3 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98.

LACE CURTAINS.—Fifty different styles to select from, 48c a pair up.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN EMPORIUM.



SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

THE NEWS.

Two men lost their lives at Dunsinane, N B., while fighting forest fires, which are raging at many points along the Inter-colonial Railroad.——While attempting to abduct his child from its mother, near Charlestown, Md., Edward Ritchie shot his brother-in-law, and was himself cut. The child was seriously injured.——John Jarrett, a school boy living at St. Albans, W. Va., was drowned while bathing in the Kanawha River.——Griffith Roberts died at the hospital at Hazleton, Pa., from the effects of injuries inflicted by some unknown person.——Jacob Mellinger accidentally shot and killed himself while out gunning in Hopewell township, Pa.——Jordan Phillips, colored, was hanged at Dewitt, Ark., for the murder of his wife. The murder was committed last spring.——George Holtzinger shot and killed an unknown burglar at Holtz, Pa.

Three men named Fenton, Meyers and Steady, who are at work at Cedar Beach, Vt., left that place for Essex, N. Y., in a small rowboat with an improvised sail. It is believed that all three were lost.——C. H. Dow, president of the Commercial National Bank of Denver, Col., has been indicted on charges of misappropriating funds and making false reports.——A gas explosion in Coffeyville, Kan., wrecked ten buildings, killed one man and fatally injured two others.——Ellen LaPlant, a young woman employed in the weave-room of the Appleton Cotton Mill at Lowell, Mass., was killed by the falling of a ten-inch steampipe. Two other young women were seriously injured.——James Dewitt, a wife murderer, was hanged in Grayson, Ky.——David L. Snodgrass, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was acquitted of the charge of shooting John R. Beasley.——The boiler in the Davidson Brothers' sawmill, near Marietta, Ind., exploded with terrific force. Three were fatally injured.——Two suits for damages were brought against the B. & O. Railroad receivers in the Circuit Court at Parkersburg, W. Va., by Mrs. Lucy Harmon, who charges that a conductor forcibly ejected her children from a train.

The Democratic convention of the Seventh Ohio District offered the congressional nomination to John W. Bookwalter, who declined it.——The trial of Dr. George W. Fraker, of Excelsior, Mo., on the charge of defrauding insurance companies out of $54,000, was begun in the Circuit Court of Ray county, Mo.——The buildings of the Grove Shaft, Midlothian mine coal pits, twenty-five miles from Richmond, Va., were burned.——Thomas M. Carlan, an attorney, disappeared from Philadelphia, and a charge is made that he leaves unsecured debts to the amount of over $50,000. Unsuccessful operations in real estate are supposed to have involved him in difficulties.——Fred Green and Joseph Williams have been arrested at Waldo, Wis., by the sheriff on the charge of having caused the wreck of the freight train, in which three men were killed and two injured.——The Osage Carbon Company had closed all of its coal shafts in Osage City, Kan., excepting one, throwing about 500 men out of work. Monday someone disabled the remaining shaft, No. 24, by exploding a charge of dynamite in the main entry, and 100 more men are out of work.——James Dazzie, colored, was taken from the jail in St. Bernard Parish, La., and lynched. He was arrested for attempting to assault a white lady near the Poydras plantation.——A Lake Shore fast freight train was wrecked at Toledo, O., by the parting of the air hose. Frank Harris, a tramp, was killed, and six other tramps seriously injured.

News was received at Vancouver, B. C., of the wreck of the British bark Cadrow Forest.——J. E. Blanther is suspected of having murdered Mrs. Philopena Langfeldt in San Francisco.——The large flouring mill and grain elevators of the Allianca Manufacturing Company, situated at Torreor, Mexico, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The mills had recently been equipped with new machinery, and were the largest in Northern Mexico.——Destructive forest fires were reported in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.——Seven were killed and a number injured by the tornado that swept the town of Reserve in Kansas.——The Methodist Protestant General Conference at Kansas City, Kansas, appointed a committee to make a revision of the catechism and report to the next general conference.——Fire destroyed the Central Opera House, the American House and the residences of William Ralston, M. McDermott and John Norman, in Dubois, Pa.

In Richmond, Mo., Judge Broadus upheld three of the five indictments against Dr. F. W. Fraker, the alleged insurance swindler, but held that the venue should be made in Clay county. The State at once took an appeal to the Supreme Court.——Eleven bridges were washed away and ten miles of track are under water between Swanee and Holdenville, on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road, as a result of the first night's heavy rains, and no train ran through.——The annual meeting of the Associated Press was held in Chicago, and the reports of the Board of Directors showed a steady growth in the membership of the great news service.——Dr. Thomas Renn was shot and seriously injured by his wife on the street in Chicago.——James Stephens was acquitted of murder in Wheeling, W. Va.——Charles Rintelew, an oiler on the steamship Wyanoke, who was badly scalded at the time of the collision with the cruiser Columbia, died at St. Vincent's Hospital in Norfolk.——An audit of the accounts of the city attorney of Pittsburg shows $425,000 unaccounted for.——A freight train was wrecked at Leaman Place, Pa.

POISONED FOUR, THEN DIED.

A Demented Man Tried to Kill His Whole Family Before Committing Suicide.

Bernard Koch drowned himself in the reservoir of the Penn Plate Glass Company at Irwin, Pa., after poisoning his brother-in-law, his wife and two children. His wife will probably die, but the others will recover.

Koch was injured about a year ago by a train and has acted strangely ever since. It is supposed that he was insane when he committed the deed.

The Transvaal authorities seem to be inclined to substitute heavy fines for the sentences of imprisonment imposed upon the members of the Johannesburg reform committee, though no official announcement has yet been made.

BIG TORNADOES.

Kansas Towns Struck by Terrific Winds.

FIVE KILLED IN KENTUCKY.

Hundreds of Homeless People—Several Children Killed, While Others Are Saved by Cyclone Caves—Many Wounded.

Reports received in Kansas City indicate that a terrific tornado passed over Marshall and Nemaha counties, Kansas, covering an unusually large territory, dealing death and destruction through the two counties.

A despatch from Beru, Nemaha county, reports that Seneca, the county seat, was struck by a tornado at 7 o'clock P. M. One-third of the residence portion of the town was destroyed and five persons were killed and fifteen badly injured.

The county's magnificent new court house, the town's big school house and the Catholic Church are among the buildings wrecked.

Five hundred of the citizens of Seneca are reported to be homeless. The property loss is estimated at $100,000. The five dead are two children of M. Everhes, two children of Mr. Connell and a son of Peter Assemacher.

The tornadoes also swept the towns of Sebetha, Nemaha county, and Franksfort, Marshall county, and the reports indicate that many other smaller settlements have suffered.

A funnel-shaped tornado struck the north part of the town of Sebetha, a small place northeast of Topeka, near the Nebraska line, destroying the Grand Island Railroad Depot and elevator and about twenty residences.

Twenty or twenty-five people were wounded, several of whom will die. Twenty families were rendered homeless, losing everything they had. The tornado passed off towards Falls City and evidently did great damage.

Earlier in the evening a tornado was seen to form over the town of Miltonvale, Kas., and struck the ground a few miles out of town, but did not do much damage there. It is probable this is the same tornado that struck Sabetha.

A terrific tornado swept down upon the town of Frankfort from the southwest. Everything in the north and west ends of the town was completely wrecked.

Probably three score of buildings were razed to the ground. Some of the best residences of the town were blown to atoms, and reports coming in from the country, where heavy damage has been done, will materially swell the loss.

Many are reported painfully injured, but so far as known, no one has been killed. Many head of horses, cattle and other stock have been killed.

The Methodist and Christian churches were demolished and the Presbyterian Church was badly wrecked.

Scores of people who are left homeless are cared for in public halls and in the homes of more fortunate citizens.

The small number of casualties is accounted for by the fact that nearly all of the people fled to their cellars and cyclone caves.

Reports coming in from Vietis and Seneca say the tornado was severe at those points. The latest estimate is that fully 100 substantial buildings have been destroyed in the town and surrounding country.

A special from Benton, Ky., says: A terrible cyclone passed over the northwest corner of this county about 1 o'clock a. m., doing damage to everything in its path.

At Elva it tore down the house of Anderson Jones and killed the entire family, consisting of Jones, aged 80; his wife, aged 55; his oldest child, a son, 17 years old, and two girls, one 10 and the other 12. Jones was a poor man and had only lived in that communitp about six months.

Five coffins were sent to Elva and the entire Jones family were buried in the same grave. The scene was visited by hundreds from all the country around.

The tornado came out of Graves County by the way of Sympsonia, where two stores were demolished, two churches and one school house were torn down, besides barns, stables, fences and everything else in its path. There was considerable damage in other parts of the county. The damage done at Sympsonia was severe, but no lives were lost.

MR. CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

The Secretary Writes that He Never Made One Advocating Free Silver.

A special to the Galveston News from Beeville, Tex., says: The following is a copy of a letter from Secretary Carlisle to Mr. S. O. Porter, of this county, bearing on his speech in Congress:

Washington, D. C.—Mr. S. O. Porter, Pettus City, Texas.—My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 9th inst., requesting me to send a copy of the speech made by me in the House of Representatives of the 21st of February, 1878, is received, and in response you are informed that the speech was not published except in the official proceedings of Congress, and that I cannot, therefore, send you a copy. The speech was made in opposition to the free coinage of silver and in favor of striking out the free coinage provision from the pending bill and inserting in lieu of it a section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 worth nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month and coin it into standard silver dollars on account of the government.

The statement that is now being circulated so extensively in Texas and elsewhere that I made a free-coinage speech in 1878, or at any other time, is absolutely false, and many of the people who are circulating the statement know it to be false. Yours, very truly,

J. G. CARLISLE.

A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

An African Palace Destroyed and 200 People Killed.

An explosion at Bida, in the Nupe country, on the Niger river, has razed to the ground the palace of the Emit Meleki and has killed 200 people.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

127TH DAY.—The House entered upon debate of the immigration bills reported from the immigration committee. Mr. W. A. Stone and Mr. Tracewell, argued for a restrictive measure, Mr Corliss, for his bill designed to put an end to Canadian competion with American labor, and Mr. Morse and Mr. Bartholdi for the educational test bill.

128TH DAY.—The House passed the Barthaldt-McCall bill to restrict immigration by imposing an educational qualification. The Carliss amendment applying principally to Canadians was no adopted.

129TH DAY.—So much of the time of the House was occupied in considering the President's veto of a bill to pension Francis E. Hoover, a private in the Sixty-fourth O. V. I., and in listening to a personal explanation from Mr. Grosvenor relative to a newspaper misrepresentation of his position on the subject of reciprocity, that the time for debate on the Phillips Commission bill was extended. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a non-partisan commission of twenty-one, seven representatives each from labor, agricultnre and business, to collate information and consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital.

130TH DAY.—In the House the conference report on the river and harbor bill, which set forth an agreement on all the items save that relating to the Santa Monica and San Pedro harbors, California, was made the basis of a very bitter attack on the bill by Messrs. Hepburn and Dockery.

SENATE.

127TH DAY.—The Senate passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying approximately $7,300,000. The Senate sustained the amendments providing specific appropriations for numerous private charitable institutions, some of them of a sectarian character.

128TH DAY.—The Senate defeated a proposition by Mr. Gorman for the issue of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent. treasury certificates to meet prospective deficiencies. This was followed by the defeat of another proposition by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, for the issue of greenbacks to meet the appropriations made by the fortifications bill, which was passed.

129TH DAY.—The Senate had an hour of much excitement, with a resort to obstructive tactics and several heated personal controversies. The early portion of the session had been given to the routine of agreeing on conference reports on appropriation bills. At five o'clock Mr. Butler (Pop.), of North Carolina, moved to take up his bill prohibiting the further issue of interest-bearing bonds. Mr. Hill immediately moved an adjournment, securing a yea and nay vote, in order to gain time. The motion to adjourn was defeated, whereupon Mr. Chandler followed with a motion for an executive session. For an hour roll-calls and calls of the Senate followed in quick succession. As a further means of delay Mr. Hill secured the reading of a lengthy conference report which had been presented, and Mr. Chandler secured the reading of several long routine documents sent over from the House. Irritated by these delays, Mr. Allen (Pop.), accused Mr. Hill of a lack of good faith, to which the New York Senator angrily retorted that Mr. Allen's statement was false. The colloquy was brief, but very sharp and full of feeling.

130TH DAY.—The Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds was before the Senate. Mr. Hill attacked the bill as a barefaced attempt at repudiation, by an indirect cutting off of the only means existing for redemption of the greenbacks.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTES.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Hoffman, N. C., three colored employes were instantly killed.

Two men were killed and two fatally injured by the explosion of a saw mill boiler on Rocky Fork Creek, W. Va.

E. Mohr and his son, Charles, aged 15, were killed in Tipton, Ohio, by the explosion of a boiler in Mohr's tile factory.

Two brick business buildings were wrecked, one man was killed and a number of others more or less injured by a natural gas explosion at Coffeyville, Kan.

Richard Kelly and Martin Gliday were drowned in New York harbor. They were sailing in a catboat and were knocked overboard by the boom when the boat jibed.

Six more of the persons injured in the tornado at Sherman, Texas, are dead. The death list at that place alone now reaches 105. Fully 700 people were left destitute in the city and county.

An exhaust steam pipe in the Appleton Mills, at Lowell, Mass., fell from the ceiling of the weave room. Laura La Plante, aged 17, was killed and a number of the other employes were terribly scalded.

A freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's Railroad was derailed by unknown wreckers near Waldo, Wis., as a result of which three men—two trainmen and a tramp—were killed.

By a tornado at Reserve, Kan., four people were killed, 20 wounded, twelve of them severely, and almost a clean sweep was made of the buildings of the town. Only three buildings were left standing.

A Port Townsend despatch says that the brig Blakely, which left there for Six Mile, Cook's Inlet, weeks ago, carrying passengers, stock and freight, is long overdue. She is alleged to have been greatly overloaded.

Five sailors were drowned in Lake Michigan, off Grosse Point, by the sinking of the schooner Mary D. Ayer, which was in tow of steamer City of Duluth. The schooner had been in collision, several hours previously, with the steamer Onoko.

At Air Line Junction, O., as a fast freight on the Lake Shore was pulling out, the air hose broke, setting the front brakes. An empty stock car in the middle of the train was crushed like a paper box, and of seven men who were riding in it one was killed and five more or less severely injured.

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mich., says that Irving Jones and Edward Westfall, aged 19 and 21 years respectively, rowed out into Lake Michigan to lift fish nets, set about four miles off shore. A heavy squall came up and it is believed the boat was capsized and both young men drowned, as they have been missing since.

HANGED A BOY.

The Victim Was Found Alive but Dead May Ensue.

A dispatch from Ottumwa, Ia., says: Because James Sparbuck, 12 years of age, taunted them, Mike Evans and Fred Doud, fastened a chain around his neck, tied one end to a board and threw their victim over a fence.

The child was found before death ensued, but it is thought he cannot recover. Evans and Doud are in jail.

The new Argentine minister to the United States, Dr. M. Garcia Meron, who is on his way to Washington, sailed from Southampton on the Spree.

FALLING WALLS.

People Killed and Hurt by a Building Collapsing.

BIG BUILDING TUMBLES.

The Wall Crashes Down on a Barber Shop, in Which Were a Number of Barbers.—One of the Barbers Killed.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: The Seneca street side of the Brown Building, formerly occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, collapsed, killing four and injuring twelve other persons. The building was filled with offices, almost all of which were occupied. The Western Union left the building a few weeks ago, and the owners of the block began the work of remodelling and strengthening it. On the Seneca street side workmen were engaged in putting in place new iron columns and beams when the walls of a section of the building fell in. Iron columns were twisted like wires, heavy wooden beams were torn to pieces like paper, pillars of brick crumbled and a huge cloud of dust arose, shutting out the wrecked buildings for some moments.

The immediate cause of the collapse of the building is supposed to have been the removal of too many supporting columns before the new ones were placed in position.

Immediately east of the wrecked building was the barbershop of George Sehnart. At the time of the collapse there were several customers and ten workmen in Sehnart's shop. The heavy walls of the Brown building crashed into the shop, burying every one therein.

The building is the property of the estate of one of the Brown brothers of London, England, and was by him willed to two of his daughters.

TRANSVAAL OFFICIALS ACT.

Sentences of Reformers Reduced—Leaders Still on the Rack.

A dispatch has been received in London from Governor Sir Hercules Robinson relative to the sentences imposed upon the reformers at Pretoria, which says that one portion of the prisoners will be released immediately and another portion in three months. A third portion of the prisoners will have their case considered and passed upon after five months and a fourth portion after one year.

Governor Robinson says that the death sentences imposed upon the four leaders, Rhodes, Hammond, Phillips and Farar, have been commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, adding, however, that the latter is only a matter of form and that the sentence is not likely to be carried out. The further commutation of the leaders' sentences will be discussed next week.

Governor Robinson adds that the fines in the case of the other prisoners will remain, but the sentence of banishment will be suspended if the prisoners give their word of honor not to interfere in future in the politics of the Transvaal.

The names of the reform prisoners who have been liberated are as follows: Messrs. Mosenthal, Roger, Dubois, King, Butters, Brodie, Joel, Davis and Mien.

Those to be liberated in three months are Messrs. Davies, Hanson, Heiller, Mullens, Bell, Solomon, Carland, Lingham, Gilfillian, Brown, Beecher, Spencer, Williams, Anderson, Head, Buckland, Goldring, Hutchinson, Rogers, Bettleheim, Lace and Van Hulsmeyer.

Those who will have their cases considered five months hence are Messrs. Carr, Niven, Lawley, Clement, Fricker, Strange, Goddard, Bailey, Aurat, Dundar, Bettington, Hoskin, Hangerman, Richards, Leonard, Tremeer, Donaldson and Marshall.

Those whose cases will not be considered for a year are Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Sandilands, Jameson and Hamilton.

The following did not sign the petition to have their sentences of imprisonment commuted to fines and their penalties are therefore not modified: Messrs. Hall, Sower, Samson and Naves.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mayor Walbridge, of St. Louis, will be the Decoration Day orator at Kirksville, Mo.

Viscount de Santa Thryso, the new Minister from Portugal to the United States, is on 32 years old.

"Satan" Davis and "Skinny" Phillips are two citizens of Green Ridge, Mo., whose names frequently appear in the local papers.

Rev. L. B. Stateler, Montana's first Protestant pastor, who had labored more than 30 years for the cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died recently at Willow Creek.

Professor Alexander Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, and his son, Max Agassiz, with two professors of Harvard College, Dr. W. McN. Woodsworth, and Dr. A. G. Mayer, were passengers by the mail steamer Monowai for Sydney, N. S. W., on its last trip.

Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, founder of the New York School of Applied Design for Women, who is now in London at the invitation of Princess Christian, to assist in establishing a school of design in connection with the South Kensington School, reports the most gratifying results concerning the work.

Alexander Pittinger, of Shelby, Mich., who voted for William Henry Harrison and every Whig and Republican President since, thinks he will have some especial claims on the next President if it be McKinley or Allison. He was born in the same county and State as the former, and in the same town as the latter, with whom he was a schoolmate.

A touching scene at the funeral of Christian Bennett, at Mt. Pleasant, Mich., occurred recently, when Emma Ywba, an aged Indian woman, who has for years been without support of any kind, save that received by charity, passed down the room and gazing steadily into the casket murmured: "Oh, my son, Bennett," and then with streaming eyes lifted her hand and pointing heavenward, muttered a prayer in the Indian language. The dead man had never refused to help the old woman, and she had practically lived on his bounty.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts the State.

Samuel Shellhammer was seriously hurt at No. 11 Mine, Tamaqua, by falling 70 feet.

One of the brick buildings of the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company's plant was damaged $2000 by fire.

Rebecca Ross, 33 years of age, who has figured frequently in the police courts of Hazleton, committed suicide by swallowing laudanum.

A valuable horse belonging to Preston Ware, of Media, was so badly injured by a trolley car on the Baltimore Pike that it was subsequently killed.

By the breaking of a wire hoisting rope three loaded coal cars were precipitated to the bottom of the third lift in York Farm Colliery, Pottsville. No one was injured.

Elmer Fordisk, who was serving a nine years' sentence in the Western Penitentiary for the murder of Michael Niland, in Somerset County, committed suicide by hanging.

John Shalpack was caught under falling coal at the Girard mine, Shamokin. His back was broken and his head crushed in. Although four square inches of bone that pressed on his brain has been removed, he still lives. The upper portion of his brain is visible.

The public school house at Edison was destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by burning waste paper in the stove. The building was insured in the Germantown Fire Insurance Company.

Nathan Dorman, of Watts Township, met with a fatal accident. While driving his horse became frightened and ran away and Dorman, in attempting to jump from the vehicle, had one leg caught in the spokes of the wheel, in which condition he was dragged a long distance. Many bones were broken and death ensued in a short time after he was rescued.

While attempting to board a freight train on the Reading road at Locust Summit John Calley, aged 28 years, was run over and killed.

While Coroner Peters and his family of Lebanon were out fishing, a sneak thief made an entrance into his residence and ransacked the premises. Money seemed to be the object, as many valuables were disturbed but none were taken. About $4 in cash was all the money in the house and that was taken.

Martin Buchter, aged 12 years, son of David Buchter, of Pottstown, fell from a coal train on which he was riding at Linfield and his right foot was cut off.

Reuben T. Krieder, one of the pioneer citizens of Hazleton, died after suffering some time with gangrene in the foot. He was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, and fifteen years ago was the burgess of the old borough, and in 1880 was the Republican nominee in this district for the Legislature.

Carrie, an 8-year-old daughter of Reuben Water, of Pottstown, met death in a sad and touching manner. She was in charge of her baby sister in the second-story and the infant was in the act of falling out the window when Carrie grasped it, but in doing so broke a blood vessel and died within a half hour. She saved the baby and lost her life.

A Pennsylvania Railroad express dashed into the wagon of Cyrus Kline as he was driving across the tracks at Export. Kline was killed and Daniel Blase, his companion, had both legs crushed. Blase will probably die. The wagon was dashed to splinters, one horse cut in two by the locomotive. Both men were Westmoreland county farmers.

A valuable six foot vein of pipe ore has been discovered on the Wagner farm, about two miles south of this city. The vein extends for almost three miles and will last fully five years.

F. T. Gallagher, a scenic artist lies in a critical condition at Jersey Shore, as the result of bursting of a bloodvessel in the brain, while engaged in a foot race.

Part of the main line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was pulled down by the caving in of the old workings in Packer No. 2 Colliery near Lost Creek. The breach was sixty-two feet deep and twelve feet in diameter. Traffic over the line was maintained by a transfer system. Large gangs of repair men are at work filling the beach with culm and ashes.

The School Directors of Perkiomen Township met at Ironbridge, and the tie of the February election for director between B. H Gottshalk and Frank Saylor was decided by lot in favor of the latter. Each drew a folded slip of paper, on one slip the word "Director" was written. The other was blank. Mr. Gottshalk is the present incumbent.

NO CERTIFICATES.

The Senate Refuses to Pass Mr. Gorman's Amendment.

The Senate defeated a proposition by Mr. Gorman for the issue of $100,000,000 of 3 per cent. Treasury certificates to meet prospective deficiencies.

This was followed by the defeat of another proposition by Mr. Peffer, of Kansas, for the issue of greenbacks to meet the appropriations made by the fortifications bill. Both propositions were offered as amendments to the fortifications bill, which was passed, thus leaving but one of the appropriation bills unacted on by the Senate.

Mr. Gorman's amendment developed an animated financial debate, with Mr. Sherman and Mr. Gorman as the main participants. Mr. Sherman resisted the amendment and urged that the proper step was to pass the Dingley emergency tariff bill.

Mr. Gorman made an offer to Mr. Sherman that both sides of the chamber join in a non-partisan relief measure, imposing a tax on tea and coffee and repealing the rebate on alcohol used in the arts, which would, he said, add $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 to the revenues, and would reduce rebates by $15,000,000. Mr. Sherman did not respond to the suggestion.

A motion of Mr. Mills to lay the Gorman amendment on the table prevailed—yeas 42, nays 9. Mr. Peffer's greenback amendment was defeated without debate—yeas 43, nays 12. The fortification bill as passed carries $10,763,888, or $4,918,951 more than the House appropriated.

Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, eldest brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dead at the age of sixty-four years.

CABLE SPARKS.

There were twenty-four deaths from cholera in Cairo, twenty-eight at Alexandria and one at Turah.

The Bermuda has run up a river in Truxillo bay, where she is held by a Spanish man-of-war.

General Maximo Gomez is said to have been defeated in battle with the Spanish troops a few days ago.

Near Bingen-on-the-Rhine the boiler of a tug exploded, sinking two barges, killing eight people and injuring many others.

Miss Clara Barton reports that the Red Cross relief work in Asia Minor is heartily encouraged by the Turkish officials.

The anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons have invited the Redmondites to join in an effort to reconstruct a united home-rule party.

Complaint has been made by foreign commercial houses at Havana that a prohibition of the export of leaf tobacco from Cuba will seriously injure trade.

The Havana newspapers express indignation in their editorials at the recent speech of Senator Morgan, in which he is alleged to have insulted the Queen Regent of Spain.

Emperor William has appointed the Empress of Russia to be honorary colonel of the Second Dragoon Guards, which regiment will hereafter be the Empress Alexandria's Dragoons.

The remainder of the Italians held prisoners in the Tigre territory have been handed over to Gen. Baldissera's forces by the Abyssinians, and are retiring toward Dengelio, Barachli and Senate.

The Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Colvin S. Brice and two daughters and Mrs. Douglas Grant, of New York, were among those presented to the Princess of Wales Wednesday at the drawing-room held in behalf of the Queen in Buckingham Palace.

Herr Otto Camphausen, formerly Prussian minister of finance and vice-president of the ministry of state, is dead. He was born in 1812, and as minister of finance in 1870 had to meet the necessities of the situation caused by the war between Prussia and France. His services upon that occasion were highly appreciated.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia arrived at New York from Naples with 698 Italian immigrants.

All the weavers of the Hargraves & Parker Mills, at Fall River, struck work, in accordance with a vote passed last week. The cause of the trouble is given as "general dissatisfaction with prices paid for weaving."

A notice was posted in Naumkeag Cotton Mill No. 5, Salem, Mass., announcing that on and after June 1 the mill will be shut down for an indefinite period. Four hundred spinners and weavers will be thrown out of employment.

The Buffalo carpenters' lockout continues. The attempts to bring on a sympathetic strike of other trades hangs fire. The Builders' Exchange has passed resolutions recommending that an eight-hour day be generally adopted on November 1, and that men be paid by the hour.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 50
High Grade Extra			4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	69		71
CORN—No. 2 White	35		35½
Oats—Southern & Penn	23		24½
RYE—No. 2	41		42
HAY——Choice Timothy	16 50		17 00
Good to Prime	15 50		16 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	18 00		19 00
Wheat Blocks	8 50		8 00
Oat Blocks	10 00		10 50
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	1 00		1 10
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	6	@	6½
City Cows	5		5½
Southern No. 2	4½		4¾
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	20	@	22
ONIONS	30		40
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shis.	6¼	@	6¼
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10½		11
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			5
Best refined			6½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	15	@	16
Under Fine	14½		15
Creamery Rolls	15		16
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	9½	@	10
N. Y. Flats	10		10¼
Skim Cheese	6		7½
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	9	@	9½
North Carolina	9		9½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	18	@	20
Ducks, per lb	9		9½
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 00	@	4 30
SHEEP	2 00		3 25
Hogs	3 70		3 90
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	35
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73¾		74
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	35½		36½
OATS—No. 3	25		26
BUTTER—State	10		18½
EGGS—State	10½		11
CHEESE—State	5		9¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	2 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70		70¼
CORN—No. 3	34¼		34½
OATS—No. 2	25		25½
BUTTER—State	18		19
EGGS—Penna. ft	9½		10

LULLABY.

Good-night! Good-night! An angel's
wings are shading
Softly the weary world, and slumber
creeps
Around us, and our little woes are fad-
ing;
But joy still nestles to the heart that
sleeps.
Dreams, happy dreams, shall make us
for the morrow
More glad, more brave, more strong
to love and work;
Dreams, holy dreams, shall show how
sweet is sorrow,
What love and wisdom in its bosom
lurk.
Good-night! Good-night!

Sleep, darling, sleep! for thee no care
is waiting;
Thy life not yet through tangled
paths shall toil;
No weariness, no bitter woe of hating,
Shall the bright gladness of thy spirit
soil.
Dreams, tender dreams, of mother's
murmuring kisses,
Of rest, of love unspeakable, are
thine;
Dreams, peaceful dreams, that man's
worn spirit misses,
Till once again he rests in sleep di-
vine.
Good-night! Good-night!

Good-night! Good-night! The day of
toil is ended,
Heaven clasps its loved ones to its
breast again;
The hand that through the light has
helped and tended
Now shades, outspread, our aching
eyes from pain.
Dreams, happy dreams, that hand of
love shall bring us,
Pressed cool and tender on the
smoothed brow;
Dreams, fairy dreams, in baby-legend
sing us
Songs that shall echo still where
Then is Now!
Good-night! Good-night!

EDWARD ROSE, in Home Queen.

BYER'S FOLLY.

"What did ye say yer name wa'?"

We stood outside the wire fence, Georgie and I, and looked at the old man who leaned on his plow surveying us, while the two shaggy horses attached to it languidly hung their heads as if intending a furtive nap.

"I'm Charline Boyd; this is Georgie, my little brother. We've come all the way from Kansas City. We're your own grandchildren. Mother's dead. Father sent us here; he's gone to Arizona to work in a mine."

He looked dazed.

"Clarrissy dead, 'n' you her children? Wal, it do beat all! An' you sich a big gal, an' him her livin' pictur, an' I not knowin' she wa' gone. Come in, dears; the gate's beyant, but ye kin crawl under the wires. There! Nom lemme look at yer. Laws, child! don't try to kiss me; my face ain't none too clean."

He was a pleasant-faced, blue-eyed old man, with long, curling white hair. His teeth were gone, but otherwise he seemed unlike old men, for he was straight and tall, his arms brawny and strong. His clothing was neat, but neglected-looking, the buttons hanging, with little tears widening into large rents. I was only fourteen, but mother had taught me to do a grown woman's work; beside, Georgie was five, and such a baby made me feel older.

"Where's grandma?" I asked.

For answer he pointed hs thumb at a mound away at the end of the level field, where a rude wooden cross was planted.

"She's thar. She went a year ago. I've lived alone sence, an' it's the blessin' of Providence you children is come. Oftentimes I've feared I might grow desprat outer sheer lonesomeness 'n' sorrer. Maybe you didn't know't, but Clarrissy 'n' mother quarrelled in years gone, 'n' never got fren'ly, wich was because yer ma married yer pa, wich seemed to me a good man 'nuff; but wimmen is queer, 'n' mother looked high for Clarrissy."

"I so hungry!" cried poor little Georgie, his lips quivering and his round eyes filling with tears.

"Bless his little heart!" said grandfather, recovering himself and patting my cheek softly. "Here you be, jest off a long journey, 'n' me a-keepin' yer in the cold, an' meanderin' on as if thar wa'n't no to-day, but all yesterdays. How did yer come?" he asked, unharnessing the horses.

"By rail to D——; then a gentleman gave us a ride here in his fine carriage. We came in the train with his daughter, Miss Bessie Little. He owns a big ranch near here."

"A fine young lady," broke in grandfather. "She was like a darter to yer granma, an' though she lived miles away, she was over night an' day a-gallopin' 'cross the plains on a black horse as is a thoroughbred, an' a fine specimen of horseflesh as is seen in these parts. She kin ride, too, 'n' ain't a feared o' nothin'. Mother set a sight by her."

We were now at the house, a neat little one-story cottage, containing four rooms. A comfortable barn and yard for the cattle were near, and a well close by the door. There was a cosy kitchen, a sitting-room, and two bedrooms; one the "spare room," grandfather said, proud. It looked neat and precise, but was as cold and damp as the tomb. The lonely old man had faithfully swept and dusted, and kept everything as his wife had placed it, even her work basket, with a needle sticking in the half finished gingham sleeve.

Georgie and I took the spare room, and I built a fire and aired the bedding. In a few days I grew competent to take charge of the house, put things where she had placed them, and cooked the simple meals—and these were very simple, for grandfather was poor. Two old horses, two cows and a calf comprised the stock.

"I don't hev no luck wi' poultry, Charley," he said. He called me Charley, for Charline was too "new fangled," and Charley was the name of his dead son. "Mother used to raise a sight, but arter she went they begun dyin', an' what didn't die was eat by cayotes."

The last day of my first week on the ranch Miss Bessie Little rode up to the cabin on her coal black horse. She was a sweet-faced girl, blue-eyed and yellow-haired and rode beautifully. She made herself at home, petted Georgie, and I, shy as I was, found myself confiding to her all my troubles and hopes. She sympathized with me and helped me, cutting a frock for Georgie and a basque for me, and when she rode off, she promised to come often.

The next day a wagon came from her home, and in it was a fine rooster and six hens, and a big bundle of clothing that she had outgrown and that fitted me.

How dreary the howls of the cayotes were at night, especially when one of their number was killed! They would seem to unite in a chorus of maledictions.

Miss Bessie rode up one day, and at her heels was an overgrown shepherd puppy, with big paws and jolly little black eyes.

"Here's a cayote exterminator, Grandfather Byers," she said, as she jumped from the saddle, and the black horse fell eagerly to eating the short, crisp buffalo grass, just as though he was not stuffed at home.

She imitated the cayote's cry; the dog bristled, his eyes shot fire, he looked in all points of the compass, and then, with a fierce howl, tore madly around the house.

Through Miss Bessie's kindness I found a ready market for my eggs and chickens, and for the butter I learned to make; and she showed me how to "lay butter down" for winter use.

Though she never had to work she knew every task in a farmer's wife's existence; and perhaps it was best, for there was a young man living near her father's ranch, who himself owned a big ranch, and who took tea every Sunday afternoon with her father and went to church down in the village every Sunday evening with her.

About two miles from our ranch were three low hills, or mounds. Behind one, in a sort of valley, hedged in by the hills and facing the plains, was a well, ninety feet deep, called, I regret to say, "Byer's folly." Poor grandfather had had the well dug, hoping to obtain the water to irrigate his land. He could not see ahead to the time when a company of capitalists would intersect the region with irrigating ditches, and each man's land could be benefited by paying a small annual water tax.

Grandfather's money gave out before the well was finished, and the wide, deep black hole, carelessly crossed by rotten boards, and a big pile of earth, was all that was left of his labor and his fortune.

Not only was his money sunk in the hole, but also large sums borrowed from Mr. Little, who, I knew, had forgiven it, and five hundred dollars borrowed from a Mr. Davieson, of D——, and to this man our ranch was mortgaged.

Grandfather grew gloomy and sad as spring came on. He brightened up a little when I showed him my account book—Miss Bessie showed me how to keep it—and I proved to him how much money I had made with the hens and the butter; but he sighed a moment after.

"Ef I hadn't 'a' done that, how comferable we'd 'a' been. You're such a smart girl, a son more'n a gal, Charley, But Davieson's a hard man; dunno as ter morrer-li find us with a roof to cover us, an' 'tis a fine property too, now the irrergatin' ditch crosses it."

He seemed to take little interest in the farm work. He would harness the horse, plow a few furrows and then stand in a helpless attitude, looking toward D——. He would wander down to the road to ask passers if they had a letter for him, and then would sit outside the kitchen door, his face hidden in his hands. Georgie, playing near by, would try to comfort him in his loving baby way.

One day, however, a man came up on horseback. He tossed me a letter—I've hated yellow envelopes ever since—for grandpa, who was down the field with his team; it was such a sunny March day, it gave him new life for his work.

I could not bear to take it, so I put Georgie's sunbonnet on him, and pinned the letter to his frock, and with a big cookie in his hand, seat him down to "danpa."

They came back later, hand in hand, the same old horses following. Grandfather hurried past me into his chamber and shut the door. His face was ash-colored, his eyes bloodshot. I waited a long time; I feared he might be dead, so I rapped on the door. He opened it; he was dressed in his black broadcloth suit, with his old-fashioned high collar. I remembered then it was the first time I had ever seen him wear a white shirt. He held an old beaver hat in his hand, and was absently brushing the nap with his sleeve.

"It's come, dear. That! I'm goin' ter D——. I'll try if he won't wait till fall. I'll work hard. Maybe the crops'll do summat. I'll sell the stock" —those old horses were so dear to him! "No, don't kiss me, dear! it 'ud break me down. I've just found out I'm a weak old man. I never felt it afore."

He staggered out to the barn. I followed him.

"I mayn't be back for two days or so. Will you be afeered?"

"No," I said, but I was. I helped him into the wagon. He seemed dazed and half-blinded by his misfortune. Oh, if I could help him! I did the work faithfully when he was gone, driving the cows and milking them, and taking care of the house and Georgie and the poultry.

The next day a band of Indians—ten or twelve—rode up to the cabin. I was frightened, but met them as coolly as if I had plenty to protect me. Georgie, in wild alarm, hid under the bed. The Indians seemed kind, and only wanted a drink of milk. There were four squaws among them, with kind, bright eyes; one gave me a necklace of beads as they rode off.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Little and Tom Gray rode up in haste, their horses white with foam.

"Bessie!" shouted Mr. Little, as he came up over the hill. "Is she here? Have you seen her?"

"Not for a week," I said. "Has anything happened?"

"She went to ride yesterday afternoon, and hasn't returned yet, nor has she been seen. We hoped she was here."

"She hasn't been."

They looked white and scared. Mr. Little seemed to have aged in a night.

"There was a band of Indians here," said Gray; "they may have taken her."

I told them of the Indians' visit, and thought it improbable, as they seemed so kindly disposed; but they rode off following the trail.

That night was more dreadful than the first, and the dog seemed frenzied over the cayotes, who yelled till morning, and I cried myself into hysterics and frightened poor little Georgie, who sat up in bed and screamed the "kiyos were eating his dirl." He always called Miss Bessie his "dirl."

The next morning a number of people came up; they were hunting for Bessie. The whole neighborhood was searched.

I could not leave home, but Georgie and I walked over the ranch, looking in every hole, and wistfully across the plains. Our dog, Smarty, ran after us, and a silly old turkey-gobbler, my pet and the pride of my poultry yard, joined in the procession. Smarty chased him, and Gobble flew over the wire fence and rushed down the hill, through a valley, across the road, and I saw the two, mere specks, tearing up the hill near the well.

"He'll kill Gobble," I shouted, seizing Georgie's hand, and we rushed after them, Georgie crying at the top of his lungs, and being winded at every step. At last I took him on my back, and finished the race with a heavy burden.

At the foot of the hill was the well, and there Gobble stood, scolding and shaking his red neck, while Smarty seemed to have forgotten his very existence, but was running around the well, uttering short, quick barks.

The planks around and over the well were gone, and the earth about it was plowed as if there had been a struggle. I dropped Georgie's hand and rushed down. I pushed Smarty away, and looked down. It was dark, but I fancied I saw something white away down. Just then a faint voice from the depths of the earth shouted:

"Help! Help!"

"I'm Charley Boyd. Who's here? Shout again!"

"Bessie Little. My horse fell; he's dead, away down. I'm clinging to a plank in the side. I can't hold on much longer. My arms are breaking!"

What could I do?

"Bessie," I shouted, "hold on a little while; "I'm going for help!"

"I've been unconscious. I'm faint. I shall die. Don't leave me. The dirt falling brought me to life."

"I'll leave Georgie here. Here, Georgie, your dirl is in that hole; sit there and talk to her. Don't you cry."

Georgie's lip trembled, but he minded bravely, pleading the dog should stay but I was afraid to trust him. "Gobble tay wif Dorgie," he said piteously; but that sagacious bird was already winging and hopping his way homeward. I left Bessie answering Georgie's scared "Halloo!"

If she could keep conscious till I got back! How I thanked granupa for his careful habits. I knew just where the new clothes line was, the crowbar and the hatchet. We were eight miles from any ranch, and I must act as if there was no one in the world to help her.

How I got back I never knew. I saw Georgie from the top of the hill. He had crawled to the edge of the well, and was singing a little baby song I had taught him. His cheeks were red and feverish, and his voice hoarse.

"Bessie!" I shouted.

"All right. Georgie kept me from fainting. I made him sing."

"Dit dirl out! dit dirl out!" Georgie screamed, clinging to my skirts. I pushed him away; there was no time to pet or comfort him.

"Run to the road, Georgie, that way; now halloo for help. Yes, take the dog. Tell everybody your dirl is in Byers' well."

I knew his white, tear-wet face would bring the most unbelieving stranger, and I watched his chubby form, in the bright plaid dress, and the panting dog disappear over the hill. All the while I was digging a deep hole with the hatchet, and scooping the earth out with my hands, and shouting every few moments to Bessie. I buried the crowbar half-way, then I tried my weight; it did not move. I had seen men wind lines around a post to raise heavy objects.

"Put this noose around your waist!" I shouted.

"I dare not," she answered, faintly. "You couldn't help me. Oh, go for help!"

"You must. The end's fast to a crowbar. I can't find anybody. They're all hunting for you."

"I can't?" she cried piteously.

"Then I'll leave you!" I shouted. "It's getting late; it's your last chance!"

There was a ghastly stillness for a few moments. I wound the line around the bar and around my waist.

"Look out!" she screamed. I heard the beam go rattling down, and a fearful strain tightened the cord. I thought it would cut me in two. For a moment I thought I was going over. Happily the ridge of earth was a protection. The rope loosened.

"Haul easy!" she cried. "I can catch my feet in the sides; the earth is soft."

I wound the rope around the bar and myself. I was in a perfect snarl.

Suddenly the rope grew loose; there was no weight. Was she lost? Everything grew black, and I knew nothing.

When I came to, there were two men bending over me, trying to force brandy in my mouth.

"Where's Bessie?" God be thanked she answered me herself! She had climbed up the last few yards by the broken timbers. The earth was torn up around me, my hands were raw and bleeding, and bear the marks of the rope on my body to this day.

Just then we heard a shouting, and Mr. Little and Mr. Gray rode up, and the latter wasn't ashamed to kiss Bessie just as her father did, and before all the people.

Georgie was up in the lap of Mr. Little, and Smarty lay down at my feet, worn out. A party of the searchers met the poor baby and dog, and caught at the fearful meaning in the baby's incoherent words, dashed up to the well, and found us both on the brink.

They could not believe it was I who had rescued her till they saw my hands and the rope and the crowbar still firm in the earth.

Grandpa was there, and kissed me, and cried over me, as if I too had been down the well.

Miss Bessie had lost her way in the dark after a long ride across the plains, and her horse had stumbled over the planks and fallen through and broken his spine. Miss Bessie's habit had caught on a projecting beam, and she clung there two nights and nearly two days. Yet with all the horrors of her situation, she was only fifteen feet down.

When Mr. Little learned that our ranch was mortgaged, he went to Mr. Davieson, paid the money, and gave the farm back to grandfather. He made me a present of a sum of money, and Mr. Gray gave Georgie a like present.

It is expected that the experiment of towing naphtha and petroleum across the Atlantic in barges will be tried this summer. This scheme was talked of last season, but was abandoned. It is now said that a steamer will sail from this port some time in June with one of the large barge tanks of the Standard Oil Company in tow. The barge to be used is the celebrated No. 58, which made Bermuda last winter under her own sail, after having parted from the steamer Maverick, which was towing her between Philadelphia and Boston. The barge, which is of steel and carries four masts, will not be loaded to her full capacity, and the success of the experiment will probably lead to a regular service of ocean towing of oil to Europe.—New York Tribune.

Some Altitudes.

Vesuvius, the famous Italian volcano, is 3,932 feet high.

The steeple of the Milan Cathedral is 355 feet in height.

The Sea of Galilee is 653 feet below the Mediterranean.

Alta is the highest town in Iowa, 1,519 feet above sea level.

The Dead Sea, in Palestine, is 1,316 feet below sea level.

Mount Emmons, 13,694 feet, is said to be the highest in Utah.

Pine Knot is the highest place in Kentucky—1428 feet.

Mount Whitney is the highest peak in California, 14,808 feet.

Warren is located on the highest land in Illinois, 1005 feet.

Mount Rich, 3569 feet high, is the tallest in South Carolina.

One of the highest peaks in the Andes is Sorato, 25,380 feet.

Porcupine Mount is the highest elevation in Michigan, 2023 feet.

The tower of the Parliament House in London is 340 feet high.

The Staute of Liberty, in New York harbor, is 305 feet high.

A large part of Holland is from ten to thirty feet below sea level.

Altamount is the highest recorded point in Maryland, 2620 feet.

Meade Point, 10,541 feet above the sea, is the highest in Idaho.

There are three mountain peaks in Idaho exceeding 10,000 feet.

The greatest altitude in Arizona is San Francisco, 12,562 feet.

Mount Parnassus, the home of the muses, is only 3950 feet high.

Ben Nevis, 4,400 feet, is one of the highest elevations in Scotland.

Du Pont's is the highest place in Delaware, 282 feet above sea level.

The Age of Trees.

The age of trees, provided these reach exceptional dimensions, is a subject upon which fancy delights to exercise itself, and there is no traveler, says The Revue Scientifique, to whom innkeepers, guides and stage coach guards have not narrated extraordinary things about the age of trees that were a little out of common as regards size. From this point of view it is of interest to call attention to the conclusions of Mr. Gericke, a German forester, who asserts that the oldest trees in Germany, of which the age has been ascertained with certainty, are not more than 500 or 570 years old. It is the conifers that appear to reach the most advanced age. Among the group of trees with deciduous leaves, the oak appears to attain the greatest longevity. Mr Gericke mentions one at Aschaffenburg 410 years of age. We know to a certainty of beeches 245 years old, of birches of from 160 to 200 years, of poplars of 220 years, of ashes of 170 years, of elms of 130 years, and of alders of 145 years. We are here far from the 500, 1,000 and 1,500 years that legend often attributes to trees; but it must not be concluded that trees of 1,500 years cannot exist. What cannot exist is the authentic proof of their age as long as they remain standing and the estimation of their age by counting their annual rings after they are felled leaves the door open to serious errors.

MADE WITHOUT HANDS.

THE UNITED STATES NOW BEATS THE WORLD AT MAKING MATCHES.

Machine That Transforms Rough Wood Blocks Into Fire-Makers at the Rate of 7,000,000 an Hour.

In the Barberton (Ohio) factory of the Diamond Match Company, 340 American men, women, boys and girls turn out more matches a day than the 8000 work-people in the largest English match factory can produce in the same time. The Ohio matchmakers, however, are aided by thirteen of the wonderful "continuous matchmaking machines," which have added $125 to every share of Diamond Match stock since the beginning of the year.

These marvelous pieces of mechanism, which take blocks of wood and transform them into perfect matches, packed in boxes ready for shipment, have reduced the cost of labor in making matches from 27 cents a gross of boxes to 4 cents. They are the invention of E. B. Beecher, a Connecticut Yankee, and a large stockholder of the company, and have been in successful operation only a few months.

Each machine is complete in itself. It first converts the wood into splints, tips the splints with the igniting chemical, dries the tips, delivers the matches and packs them in boxes, with never a hand touching a splint or a match from the time the feeder places the block of wood in the feeding trough which leads to the rapidly revolving series of knives. At all times while the machine is working there are 7,480,000 splints and matches passing through it, so that during working hours the thirteen machines always are loaded with 97,240,000 splints and finished matches.

The blocks of wood, which are about two inches square and just as long as a match, are fed to a series of revolving knives that rotate at high speed. The knives reduce the solid blocks to splints, either square or round, in cross sections. Then a most ingenious device sets the splints evenly and exactly in the holes of steel forms or dies, which are links in an endless chain of forms that is continually moving over large drums and wheels, up and down, back the sixty-five foot length of the machine, to return to the splint-making mechanism again.

The loaded steel forms move away from the loading device with the exposed ends of the splints hanging down and away from the face of the wheels. Soon after leaving the loading machine, the splints pass through the chemical mixture which tips them and makes matches of the splints. The adjustment is such that just the proper length of splint receives its proper amount of the mixture.

After leaving the igniting mixture, the matches begin slowly traveling, still confined in the steel forms, up and around large wheels, moving slowly, so that the tips will be hard, polished and dry when the travel is finished. As each splint is isolated, and the igniting mixture is maintained at the right consistency, there is small chance of the matches sticking together at the tips. The endless chain of steel forms travels so slowly that it takes an hour and a half for the matches to pass from the chemical bath to the front part of the machine, where the packing device is placed.

This packing machine is the joint invention of experts and of the superintendent of the company. It is a revolving table about eight feet in diameter attended by three girls. The match-boxes are carried by a conveyor to a girl who sits above the machine. She simply sees that the automatic box-feeding device attends strictly to business. The empty boxes, which are formed, sanded and printed by automatic machinery at the rate of 300, 500 and 800 a minute, depending on the size of the boxes, are fed to the packing-machine without the lids. The lids are heaped together in a circular bin in the middle of the round table. Each box fits into a recess in the table, so that its top is flush with the surface of the table. When the finished matches reach the right point in the travel of the endless chain they are stripped from the steel frames and delivered into boxes, the right number of matches going into each box.

Occasionally a match falls crosswise, and must be laid straight by the nimble fingers of one of the three girls who sit around the table. The girls do nothing but put the lids on the filled boxes as they come around, and a stripping device takes the boxes out of the table and carried them to the table where they are made up into gross lots for shipments.

Each machine turns out 500 gross boxes of matches every ten hours, and the human labor required calls for one boy to feed the blocks of wood to the machine, a girl to look after the automatic box-feeder, and three girls at the packing table. In addition to these there is one boy who replenishes the reservoirs holding the igniting mixtures for the thirteen machines. The entire working force at the Barberton factory comprises 340 people inside and outside of the factory.

In Akron, Ohio, the company has had in operation for several years a continuous machine, but this requires the handling of the splints and matches three times during the process. The continuous machines used in Barberton have already invaded Europe. In Liverpool is a match factory belonging to the American company one-third larger than the Barberton plant. Four continuous machines have been installed there and more are to follow.

In France all matches are made by the government, and the government engineer was sent to Barberton to inspect the match-making machines. His report was so favorable that the government decided to adopt the American invention and thus do away with the horrors of the disease caused by the fumes of white phosphorus. Italians, Austrians, and Brazilians are after the machines, for hand labor, no matter how cheap, can not compete with a machine which makes matches at a cost for labor of 4 cents a gross of boxes.—Chicago Record.

A SINGULAR MEETING.

A Sharpshooter and the Man He Wounded Meet.

J. H. Wyman, of Chicago, went to Newport News, Va., recently, and while waiting for a ferryboat, a stranger, a man about Wyman's age, came up and shared his seat. They were waiting for the same boat.

"You were in the Union army," said the stranger, glancing at a button on Wyman's lapel. "Where did you serve?"

"I was in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and put in a good share of the time guarding the big bridge over the Green River, in Kentucky," answered the Northerner.

"You did! I twice helped to blow up that bridge, and was there when the third attempt, which you fellows stopped, was made. It was a black night in winter when we made up the third time. There were only a few of us, but enough to do the work if it were done quickly, and we could pass through the federal pickets. We reached a point 1,000 yards south of where we thought your picket line was, and I was sent forward to locate the line and find some place through which we could pass. I walked along freely until I thought I ought to take some care, and then I dropped to my hands and knees and went that way for a while. It was so dark I could see absolutely nothing. All at once I struck a dry brush and snapped a stick at the same time. Then a rifle shot came from a picket not twenty yards away and my right arm was broken by the ball. The fellow had fired at the noise and made a good shot. It alarmed the guard, and our third attempt to blow up the bridge was a failure. Were you there then?"

"Yes," said Wyman, "I am the man who shot you. I never saw you, but I heard the moving of the bush and the breaking of the twig. After I shot you, you walked straight to the right for about ten yards and then ran back for your command."

"That I did exactly," said the Southerner.

"We found your tracks in the sand the next day. I did not know I hit you. I am glad I did not kill you and I am mighty glad to see you."

Then they shook hands and took up the journey together.—Chicago Tribune.

An Alaskan Honeymoon.

Mrs. Clarence Berry is a young woman who is taking a bridal trip, the prospect of which will be enough to deter most women from matrimony. It is over the icefields and frozen lakes of Alaska. With such a tour in prospect Mrs. Berry's trousseau naturally differed considerably from that of the ordinary bride. Tea gowns and ball room frocks were not included in it, but fur caps, sleeping bags, fur shoes, woolen dresses and snowshoes were.

The sleeping bag is an interesting article of arctic attire. When the prospectors with whom Mr. and Mrs. Berry are traveling pitch their camp for the night, each one picks out a spot in which to sleep, gets into the sleeping bag, draws it up about his head, pulls the string and goes to sleep praying that his own breathing will keep him warm.

Mrs. Berry, who is making the perilous Alaskan journey as the only woman of the party, is only twenty-one years old. She is reported to have fairly revelled so far in the snow and sleet, and not to have displayed any fear of her ability to climb the summit of Chilcoot Pass on snowshoes, to sleep upon the snow and ice, to sleigh across Lake Linderman, Lake Bennett, Taggish Lake, or to the passing of the White Horse, the Five Fingers and the Pink Rapids before Circle City—the city of gold and cold—is reached. When she finally arrives at Circle City she will discover that it has only five hundred inhabitants.—New York Journal.

A Ghost In Uniform.

"Gentlemen," said the ex-judge, "mine is a veritable ghost—and it came to me in uniform. I had been out in Missouri attending an important case and was on my way home, stopping over for a night in Chicago. My family was kept informed of my different routes, so that they could easily communicate with me. That night I was awakened by someone coming into my room. I knew that I had locked the door, and was greatly startled to see a boy in uniform with a telegram at my bedside. It read:

"'Alice passed away at 1 a. m.'

"The date was that same day, and the hour as I looked at my watch, 1 a. m. I hurried to the office, much astonished to find my door locked, but without waiting to investigate I inquired for a telegram. There was none—had been none, and it was half an hour later when it came—the very words I had read."

"How did you account for it?"

"I have never accounted for it. It was a clear case of telepathy, but could anything have been more convincing of the principles of occultism? My sister had died at 1 a. m. precisely."

Paper Telegraph Poles.

Paper telegraph poles are the latest development of the art of making paper useful. These poles are made of paper pulp, in which borax, tallow, etc., are mixed in small quantities. The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood, and unaffected by sun, rain, dampness or any of the other causes which shorten the life of a wooden pole.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 28

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

IF IN DOUBT

When you come to Bellefonte for snopping, it might be a wise idea to look through THE NEW RACKET before making your purchases. We think we are safe in saying that every three out of four of the residents of Bellefonte buy at THE RACKET. There is a reason for this, and if you ask them, they will tell you that it is the "Up-to-Date" store of the place, or as an intelligent lady said today, "Sinee The Racket came to town, some very pretentious stores have learned quite a good deal."

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

SACRIFICE PURCHASES...

We were fortunate last week in getting ahold of a lot of Dimities and Batistes from a manufacturer who closed out their entire line at a great sacrifice. You shall have the benefit, but don't wait, as they can't last long, on account of the extremely low price compared with the former price. They were manufactured to sell at 12½ and 15c. Now we can sell them to you at

8 CENTS.

Just refilled our line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Hose. No better grade in town, all positively fast colors.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. Bellefonte.

REDUCED RATES.

To Republican National Convention at St. Louis via P. R. R.

For the Republican National Convention to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 12, 13, 14, and 15 excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at a single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be good for return passage until June 21, inclusive.

For specific rates, sleeping-car accommodations, and time tables apply to nearest ticket agent.

Improvements.

Mr. James Alexander is having his residence down town painted in an attractive style.

George Ocker has his grain house arranged for convenience in weighing grain, coal, etc., and handling all in his line. Mr. Colyer also has an office in the building.

Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot is having several hundred feet of iron pipes laid from a spring to supply her farm buildings.

Their Annual Reunion.

THE annual reunion of canal boatmen from Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties, will be held at Lock Haven, Tuesday, June 28. Jolly old boatmen will have a jolly old-time, telling stories and experiences of the days of the "raging canawl". Lock Haven owes these rinkled veterans the freedom of the city and its lock-ups, for the time being, should not be opened for their reception. Let the old fellows have a good time.

Re-Dedication.

Emanuel church, at Tusseyville, will be re-opened on June 7th. Services beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. The services will be in charge of Rev. Rearick, of the Lutheran church and Rev. Eisenberg of the Reformed church.

A Few Went.

Yesterday Robinson & Franklin Bros. show exhibited at Bellefonte. It was not largely attended from this side, and the show is said to be up to the average of small shows.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

FIRE AT LEMONT.

Incendiaries Destroy Several Stables at Lemont.

Last Saturday evening fire was discovered in the bank barn of John I. Thompson, at Lemont. The fire rapidly gained headway and the building was soon wrapped in flames, and all efforts were directed towards saving adjoining property. The barn was a large one, and despite the efforts of the citizens the flames soon communicated to the adjoining stables of Samuel Weaver, Charles Whitehill and Elmer Evy.

The stables burned fiercely and for a time it was thought the fire would spread to other parts of the town. The village is without fire protection other than the bucket brigade, and the citizens worked valiantly to save property. The four buildings were totally destroyed before the flames were under control. Thompson lost a lot of farm implements and all the contents. The loss will foot up over $2000.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, as no other cause can be assigned. There was $900 insurance on Thompson's barn.

The Crop Outlook.

The crop outlook, in our county, has not improved much since our last issue. The wheat crop will barely come up to a third of an average yield. The hay crop will be a third less than an average one, the clover being short for want of rain; the timothy may do some better if rain sets in soon.

One noteworthy fact is, that the best of our farms share this blight of the wheat fields equally with the worst of farms. Take the Gentzel farms in Nittany valley, for instance, that ordinarily have the appearance of miniature principalities, the wheat fields on these are spotted as badly as on the less valuable farms. The winter freezing did it all, and it was no respector of persons or fields. There was no snow to protect the fields against the icy blasts.

Died of Consumption.

Miss Dollie, daughter of William Meyer, living at the lower reservoir at the upper end of town, died last Sunday afternoon about one o'clock, of consumption. She was aged about fifteen years, and her illness dates back from last February, when she caught a heavy cold, which developed an affection of the lungs. The funeral took place Wednesday morning, interment being made in the cemetery at this place. Rev. Eisenberg, of the Reformed church officiated in the services.

Serious Fall.

A few days ago a young man by the name of Farrel, from Shamokin, had a serious fall while riding along the mountain road above Centre Hall. He took a header that sent him over the side of the road and when his companions found him he was unconscious. They remained at a farm house that evening and Monday morning continued their trip to Bellefonte.

Died at Rock Springs.

Wilson Gardner, son of the late John Gardner, and one of the best known and most highly esteemed farmers of Centre county, died at his home at Rock Springs, at 9.30 o'clock Saturday evening, 16th, of lung trouble caused by a stroke of paralysis. Deceased was in his 57th year.

Festival.

The festival, mention of which was made a few weeks ago, will be held in Harper & Kreamer's hall, on the eve of Decoration Day. The refreshments usual at such gatherings will be served. All are invited to come.

Fires Out.

The mountain fires that have been doing so much damage for several weeks, have been extinguished by the rains the last week. The atmosphere is clear and the loss of timber is at an end for the present.

Work at the Cemetery.

The fence has been moved back in the cemetery and the tract purchased from J. J. Arney by the association is now enclosed. A strip at the rear of the school building is in the tract and it is about twelve feet wide.

To Scranton.

Prof. W. A. Krise left Monday afternoon for Scranton to attend the annual conclave of the Knight Templers. He is a representative of the Bellefonte lodge.

Will Attend the Centennial.

The Centre county Commissioners have accepted an invitation to attend the Blair county centennial in June and will be the guests of the Blair county Commissioners.

Taking Contracts.

Frank Arney and Ollie Stover have gone into the painting business, and are ready for any sized job. Both are skilful mechanics and always do good work.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

THE SURVEY ACCOMPLISHED.

For the Railroad from Bellefonte to Clearfield.

For some months past a gang of surveyors have been at work locating a road bed for the proposed connecting link from Bellefonte to Clearfield or rather an extension of the Central Railroad of Pa., to that place. It would mean the connecting link for a system from New York to Pittsburg, of which considerable has been said in the papers of late, and in which J. W. Gephart, Esq., is actively engaged in interesting capital.

Last week the surveyors completed their work and made their report. From Bellefonte the line would go up the Bald Eagle valley as far as Unionville. There it would cross the Alleghenies, following the course of Dick's Run. This survey would require some tunneling, but the grade would not be as heavy as was first anticipated. Three different routes to Clearfield were surveyed before a location was made. They are well pleased with the result of the work and it would make a good line across the mountains. As to what will be the result no one can fortel, as railroad building is often uncertain, yet there seems to be some capitalists back of this enterprise.

The road from Bellefonte to Philipsburg, is considered the best and easiest grade across the Alleghenies ever located.—*Centre Democrat.*

Close Call for a Candidate.

One day last week while candidate James Kimport was along the Buffalo Run railroad electioneering in Patton township, driving a spirited young horse, the train came along as he was traveling a part of the road close to the track. The horse became balky at the sight of the approaching train, and turned towards the track, making only a hair breadth escape from being struck by the engine. The engineer at the moment thought the horse had been struck, which, fortunately, was not the case, but proved so close a shave that our friend Kimport may not soon forget his experience.

Viewed the Road.

The viewers appointed by the court to assess the damages in having that part of the turnpike lying within the borough condemned, went over the ground last Friday. The county Commissioners accompanied the viewers. The viewers will likely make their report between the 6th and 10th of June. Harry Keller, Esq., of Bellefonte, has been appointed master to hear testimony on the case.

Big Porkers.

Andrew McClintic, a farmer living at Lamar, Clinton county, is very proud of the large hogs he is raising. In his pen he has three which are just five months old. The combined weight of them is 620 pounds. This is an exceptionally heavy weight for the age and Mr. McClintic is very proud of them.

New House.

Mr. William Colyer has the foundation ready for another new house; it will be on Hoffer street, opposite the picnic ground. He may put up one or two more on the same street. Mr. Colyer belongs to those enterprising men of our town who have some improvements to show up.

Brought to His Home.

John Durst, who was so badly injured while hauling baled hay to Spring Mills a week or more ago, was removed to the home of his father, Philip Durst, east of town, and is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances. John is big and hearty, but the wreck that he went through almost did him up.

Cut His Foot.

Aaron Thomas, of this place, while at work on Alexander's farm repairing buildings, on Monday accidentally cut an ugly gash in one of his feet, which will oblige him to use crutches for some weeks to come.

Stole a Bicycle.

A thief forced entrance to W. L. Goodhart's implement store at Millheim, on Tuesday night of last week, and stole a bicycle valued at $50. No trace of either have yet been discovered.

Cutting Down the Hill.

Council has ordered the street commissioner to cut down the hill back of D. F. Luse's on Hofler street. It was very steep and taking several feet off the top will make an easier drive.

Offer a Reward.

The county commissioners offer a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of any who set forest fires with malicious intent.

Train Late.

The mail train west on Tuesday morning was over two hours late owing to a wreck on the main line below Montandon.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alterative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR WALLACE.

He Had Been a Prominent Figure in Pennsylvania Politics.

Ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace died on Friday, at his temporary home, 170 West Eighty-eighth street, New York.

Ex Senator Wallace has been a prominent figure in Pennsylvania, his native state, for many years. He was born in Clearfield, Pa., on Nov. 28, 1827, and received an academic education. He was admitted to the bar in 1847 and devoted himself to his profession till 1862, when he entered politics as a member of the state senate. He served five terms in that body and in 1871 was made speaker. He was made senatorial delegate and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the national Democratic convention in 1872. He was also chairman of the state Democratic committee of Pennsylvania five years and was a member of the commission to suggest amendments to the state constitution in 1874. He was chosen United States senator in 1875 and served till 1881. The next year he was returned to the state senate.

Fire at Lewistown.

Fire broke out in the lumber yards of Franciscus & Co., Lewistown, at eleven o'clock Thursday night, and burned fiercely owing to difficulty in getting a stream of water turned on. The yards were well filled with lumber, which was entirely consumed.

The flames spread to the large warehouse, partly used by Witman, Schwartz & Co., of Harrisburg, wholesale grocers, and was partially destroyed. Eight or ten dwelling houses were also burned. When it became evident that the home fire apparatus could not control the conflagration help was summoned from Huntingdon and Mifflintown. The Mifflintown company arrived shortly after midnight and rendered excellent service. The loss will probably reach $40,000, with part covered by insurance.

Decoration Services.

The services on Decoration Day, Saturday, will be held in the evening at six o'clock. The Potters Mills band will furnish the music for the occasion. The same programme will be followed as that of former years, and those having flowers to contribute will kindly send them to the G. A. R. room. Rev. Rearick and others will deliver addresses. The services at Potters Mills will be held at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Died at Gatesburg.

John W. Rider, a prominent and highly respected citizen of Gatesburg, this county, died at his home Friday night, of paralysis, aged seventy-four years. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade and was born in that vicinity, and was one of Centre county's substantial citizens. He served his country in the late rebellion in the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania infantry, and was a comrade of William I. Furst, Grand Army of the Republic Post, of Stormstown.

Good Men Only.

THE office of county commissioner is a very important one to every taxpayer. The pocketbook is touched by the action of this official. The utmost wisdom should govern the selection of this officer. The right man for the place should be the one put there. Fitness for the office and the duties thereof should be the essential qualification in the man selected.

Didn't Work.

The other day Ed. Nerhood, clerk in Wolf & Crawford's store, was weighing a bag of rags brought in by a Centre Haller, and after getting the package off the scales accidentally slapped his hand on the bag, when it struck something big and solid. He investigated and brought forth a big stone. He didn't pay for the stone.

Missionary Convention.

A convention of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Northern Conference of the Lutheran church, will be held in Centre Hall next Wednesday and Thursday, June 3d and 4th. A large number of delegates are expected to be in attendance.

Will Keep them from Smoking.

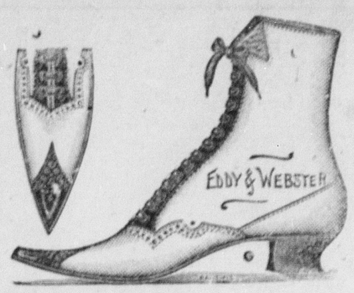
An exchange says; a teaspoonful of common salt to every gallon of kerosene will keep the lamps and oil stove from smoking, will prevent any odor from them, and will cause the oil stove to give a third more heat; besides a lamp will never explode when there is salt in the oil.

Never Judge by Appearances.

The following is the statement of some observing individual: "Never judge a person by his outside appearance. A shabby old coat may enwrap a newspaper publisher, while a man wearing a high plug hat and sporting a gold headed cane may be a delinquent subscriber.

Food, when it sours on the stomach, becomes innutritive and unwholesome. It poisons the blood and both mind and body suffer in consequence. What is needed to restore perfect digestion is a dose or two of Ayer's pills. They never fail to relieve.

...MINGLE'S SHOES...



OUR $2.25 SPECIAL....

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES?

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great, large mixing bowls, hold almost ½ bushel. —Garmans.

New plaids, 10 styles, lots of new fabrics in to-day. —Garmans.

Mennen's borated talcum powder, 00c. —Garmans.

Another lot of Brownie Soap at 1c a cake. —Garmans.

Good Luck Tablets, 300 sheets, 5c. —Garmans.

Paper lead pencils, 5c. Aluminum slate pencils. —Garmans.

New shades in crinkled paper for lamp shades and decorating purposes. —Garmans.

Stationery at one-half book store prices. —Garmans.

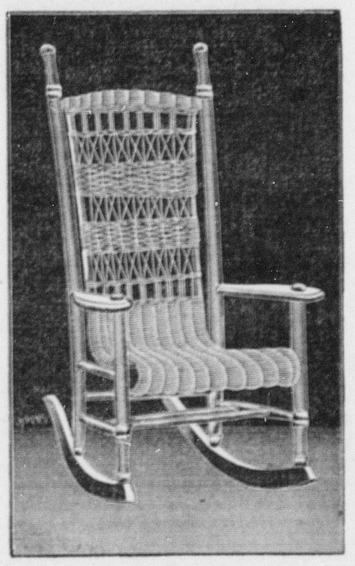
Aluminum dress and corset steel made by Warner Bros. Cannot possibly rust. Just as low priced as common iron.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

AT W. R. Brachbill's

FURNITURE STORE,

Bellefonte, - - - Pa.



They are selling this

LARGE REED.. ROCKER

at

$1.89.

Just received,
Baby Carriages,
Refrigerators.

Telephone Call, 1302.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

ANOTHER COLUMN OF BRILLIANT BARGAINS

The kind of bargains that is making this store so popular with the buying public.

We buy only from first hand.

We save the people money.

We pay no tribute to middle men.

We bring the consumer in direct connection with the producer.

Remember the money saving chances we offer you are not limited to the items advertised.

Every department in the store contributes record-breaking values.

We have just received 15 pieces more of the Fancy Wash Silks we have been selling at 25c a yard. These go on sale at the same price.
Silk Ginghams, full width, at 25c. No other store has them, neither can they get them to sell at this price.
Fibre Chamois, the 25c kind, at 12½c.
5 pieces Novelty Mohair Dress Goods, worth 40c, now reduced to 27c, in black and colors.
We lay claim to carry the best line of Black Dress Goods ever shown in Centre county. We carry everything from 15c per yard up to $1.50, and all excellent values.
We have about 50 samples Silk Waist Patterns which we will close out at record breaking values.
Our 25c Persian Dimities are now reduced to 12½c.
Our 15c Dimities are now reduced to 10c.
Our 12½c Dimities are now selling at 8c.
Men's Shirts, good ones, 25c.

We are showing great values in Table Linens. 25 cents buys a Table Linen worth fully 35 cents. 40 cents buys a Table Linen you cannot match elsewhere under 60 cents.
Red Table Linen, full width at 17c a yard. These are fast colors. Better ones at 21c, 27c, and 39c.
Ladies' Vests at 5c, good ones.
Ladies' Vests, Bleached Lisle Thread, at 10c.
100 dozen full regular Seamless Ladies' Hose at 10c. Guaranteed fast black.
10c buys a Child's Seamless Ribbed Black Stocking. The kind that don't wear out.
We are headquarters on Belts. Any kind at all that you want. We have them in Silk, Leather, Gilt and Dresden effects.
Belt Pins, 2c.
Side Combs, 5c a pair.
Great values in Ladies' Shirt Waists, 48c, 59c, 73c, 98c and $1.18.
Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, 49c a pair. Cheaper than common Unbleached Muslin.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

It is a conceded fact that we sell more Hats than all other Millinery establishments combined.

New shapes received daily

No Charge for Trimming Hats.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.